Department of State

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.……WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1851.……NO. 43.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor…A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,……$2 50

When payment is delayed over three months,……3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 11 A. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 11 A. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

Dr. WILLIAM F. BERRY,

HAS located himself in Clinton, N. C., and offers his professional services to the citizens of Sampson and the adjoining counties.

March 28th, 1851 29-tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is at Mr. Love's Furniture Establishment, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

April 4, 1851 30-1y

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

THOMAS H. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 41v7-1y

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves together in the practice of the Law, have taken an office in the town of Wilmington, N. C., where one or the other of them may be found at all times. Their circuit will comprise the Courts of Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Wayne, and Duplin; and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland. All business entrusted to their management will command their joint attention.

☞ Office opposite the Court-House.

DUNCAN K. MacRAE,
ROBERT STRANGE, Jr.

May 30, 1851—38-6t]

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.

Wilmington, N. C , June 6, 1851 39-12m

W. A. MELVIN, W. M. MONROE.

MELVIN & MONROE.

GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention will be paid to all business entrusted to their care.

☞ Store first door below London's Building.

April 11, 1851 31-3m

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

GENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Collector, Wilmington, N. C., will receive and sell on commission any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Country Produce that may be sent to his care, except Spirituous Liquors. He also offers his services to the merchants of Wilmington, and the public generally, as Collecting Agent. All claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends in the above business, or any other business where an Agent is wanting.

REFERENCES:

Ellis & Mitchell, R. H. Grant,
G. R. French, C. Myers,

May 9, 1851—35-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.

April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State;
Thos. H. Wright, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. Parsley, Esq , President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

GAUSE & BOWDEN,

COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

Thos. F. Gause, John C. Bowden.

REFEREES.

Gen. Alex. McRae, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. Parsley, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. Hall, President Bank of the State.
John Dawson, Merchant.
J. & D. McRae & Co., Merchants.
P. K. Dickinson & Co., Merchants. [13v7-1y]

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.

EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

Potter & Kidder, John Dawson,
G. W. Davis, O. G. Parsley,
Barry, Bryant & Adams, E. P. Hall,
George Harriss, Edward Cantwell.
Wilmington, N. C.

October 25, 1850 7-1y

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.

A. Martin M. Cronly.

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

J. G. HATCH, D. L. BURBANK.

HATCH & BURBANK,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y*

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.

March 14, 1851. 27-1y

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

D. McMillan, S. Davis.

McMILLAN & DAVIS,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.

Feb. 14th, 1851 23

Business Cards.

ALEX. MacRAE, Jr.,

IMPORTER of China, Glass and Earthenware, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, South side of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 8, 1850 9 1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

A. B. EVERIETT,

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos. 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.

April 18, 1851 32-tf

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12m

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.

Feb. 14th, 1851 23

ALEX. E. MOTT,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, Wilmington, N. C., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

March 21, 1851 28-tf

BOUNTY LAND LAW.—NOTICE.

THE subscriber having the assistance of an experienced and competent Attorney at Washington City, will forward and upon moderate terms prosecute all claims of soldiers of 1812 and of the Florida and Mexican wars, their widows and minor heirs, with which he may be entrusted. Blanks and full information furnished upon application (post paid) to

EDWARD CANTWELL, Attorney at Law.

⁂ Office on Market St., opposite Carolina Hotel, Wilmington, No. Ca.

Oct. 18, 1850 6-tf

Millinery and Dress-Making.

A CARD.

TO the Ladies.—MRS. SHAW will sell the balance of her stock at COST, to make arrangements for her Fall business.

Wilmington, June 27, 1851 42-3t

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MISS SARAH J. TAGGART begs leave to inform the Ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she has just returned from the North, with a new and fashionable assortment of Spring and Summer Millinary goods, which she has selected with great care, and invites the Ladies to call and judge for themselves, as she feels confident that they cannot be surpassed, and will be disposed of on the most moderate terms.

April 4, 1851 30-tf

⁂ Commercial 3t.

MRS. SHAW'S

FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, of the latest styles.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1850 11-1y

General Notices.

$25 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL in Whiteville, Columbus county, on Saturday night, the 19th inst., a man, or boy, by the name of ELIJAH ARNOLD. Said Arnold is about 19 years old, about four ft. six inches high, light hair, and looks pale in the face, badly grown, and will weigh about 85 or 90 lbs. He has been convicted of murder. I will give the above reward of Twenty-Five Dollars for his delivery to me in Whiteville, or any Jail so that I can get him again.

LEWIS WILLIAMSON, Sh'ff.

Whiteville, April 21, 1851 33-tf

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY, on the 10th February last, from the subscriber, residing on the Cape Fear, about 28 miles above Wilmington, his negro boy SAM. Sam is a likely boy, about 18 years of age, dark and thick set; five feet and a half high. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of E. D. Walker's, at Moore's Creek, who owns most of his relations, or Nathan Bonham's, who owns his mother; or, perhaps, near Fletcher Bell's, at Long Creek, who owns his father.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his lodgement in any Jail where I can get him.

H. BONHAM.

Bladen county, April 25th, 1851 33-tf

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

TWO competent Blacksmiths, aged from 25 to 35, and a good Wheelwright. For such as will suit, we will pay the highest cash price.

O. & G. HOLMES.

April 11, 1851 31-tf

TO TURPENTINE DISTILLERS.

THE subscriber would inform the *Distillers of Turpentine*, that he has now on hand at his Cooper Shop in this place, a supply of *seasoned timber*, sufficient for the present year; and that those who were disappointed in getting work last year, may rely upon being served this, as he has added greatly to his former arrangements; and having permanently located himself here, he will be enabled to pay strict attention to the quality of the work; and should any casks made by him prove bad, he will exchange them, or return the price of such casks: also, from the first of March next, he will deliver them *free of charge*, at any point in or around Wilmington. Hereafter his casks shall be marked with the letters A. M., on either head, so that the work may be known. The price will be $1 75 per barrel of 40 gallons. Should any change be made in these prices, due notice will be given in this paper. A. MORGAN.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17, 1851. 19-6m*

500 TONS OF RAGS WANTED,

IN large or small quantities, for which the highest *cash* price will be paid, at all seasons of the year. Yearly contracts, at a stipulated price, made with those who desire permanent arrangements for disposing of their Rags.

Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper constantly on hand, and for sale low.

R. W. WHALAND & CO.,
20 South Calvert Street, Baltimore.

May 16, 1851 36-3m

$200 REWARD!—A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, David S. Reid, Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been made to appear to me that **Elijah Arnold**, who was convicted at the Fall Term, 1850, of Columbus Superior Court, of the murder of one Simon Dyson, has broken jail and fled probably beyond the limits of this State,

Now, to the end that the said Elijah Arnold may be bro't to justice for said offence, I do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said Elijah Arnold to the Sheriff of Columbus county.

DESCRIPTION.

The said Elijah Arnold is represented to be about 19 years of age, about four feet six inches high, light hair, and looks pale, badly grown, and will weigh about eighty-five or ninety pounds.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the
§L. S.§ State of North Carolina, at the city of Raleigh, this the 9th day of June, 1851.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor:
Thomas Settle, Jr., Private Secretary.
Raleigh, June 11, 1851 41-3t

SULKY and Harness for sale. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICF

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 500 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,

July 25, 1850] Contractors and Builders.

PATENT Ice Cream Freezers. Just received, a lot of this fine Freezer, the best in use. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

General Notices.

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

THE eighth instalment on the Stock in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, became due on the 15th June, 1851. Stockholders are requested to be prepared to pay on application from

J. J. JACKSON, Treasurer.

June 20, 1851 41-3t

NOTICE.

FROM and after this day, June 7th, 1851, the Steamers connected with the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company will leave for Charleston at 11 o'clock, a. m. or as soon thereafter as the Cars arrive.

JAMES T. MILLER, Agent.

June 13th, 1851 40-tf

NOTICE.

SEALED proposals for building a Poor House in the county of Onslow, will be received at the Post Office in Richlands, N. C., until the 26th of July proximo, to be decided by the 30th of the same month.

Said house to be of wood, 48 feet long by 30 feet wide, two stories high, set on 21 brick pillars, 18 by 36 inches, 1½ brick thick, and to have 3 brick chimneys, with 4 fire places each; fire places to be 3 feet 8 inches in the clear; Sills to be 10 by 12 inches, and of the very best heart Pitch Pine; Sleepers to be 3 by 10 inches of best heart Pitch Pine; Posts, Plates, Joist, Beams and Rafters to be of good materials, and suitable sizes.

Shingles to be of good heart Cypress; and all other exterior timbers to be of pure heart Pine. Sleepers, Studs, Joist, and Rafters to be 2 feet from centre to centre. The Weatherboards to be ¾ inch thick, quartered, dressed and well put on. (3) Floors to be of 1¼ inch quartered boards, of good heart Pine, dressed, tongued and grooved, and well nailed down. The first story to have 6 rooms, 12 by 15 feet each, with fire place in each; and a passage 12 by 30 feet, with stairway to the second floor. Partitions to be of 1¼ inch boards, dressed, tongued and grooved, and well put up. The second story is to be similar to the first, with stairway to garret floor.

There is to be fourteen doors, 3 by 7 feet; and 2 folding doors to passage on first floor 6 by 8 feet each; all to have good welt made batten shutters, all to be well hung with good and substantial hinges, with rim locks to the outside doors; and latches to the inside ones.

There is to be 21 windows, 28 by 54 inches; and 4 do. 28 by 44 inches, to have good suitable sash, (8 by 10,) well primed and glazed, and to have proper fastenings, &c.

All the materials not herein specified, must be of *good quality*, and put up in a *plain, substantial, workmanlike manner*, and completed by the 15th March, 1852.

For further specifications, &c. &c., apply to

WILLIAMS HUMPHREY,
HARVEY COX, } *Commissioners.*
BRYAN S. KOONCE,

June 13th, 1851. 41-6t

NOTE.—There is a tract of wood-land belonging to the County, on which said house is to be erected, from which the contractor can get any suitable material which it affords, in its construction free of charge.

A CARD.

GEO. BOWERS respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has purchased from Messrs. A. G. Bowers & Brother, all the stock on hand, comprising an assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and other goods now in store; and in order to make room for a new stock of rich imported Jewelry, &c., would call the attention of all persons desirous of saving 25 per cent, to come forward and avail themselves of the chance now offered. All and every description of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., carefully, accurately, and promptly repaired, in a workmanlike manner. Warranted to perform well, or the money refunded.

G. Bowers feels confident, from his long and experienced practice in the above business, that a single trial will secure the good will and confidence of all who may favor him with a call.

☞ Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

June 13th, 1851 40-tf

Commercial and Herald copy one month.

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer *Brothers* and Tow Boats, *Stevenson* and *David Lewis* are prepared to forward with Despatch, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer *Brothers* is of light draught, and well suited to run in *low water*. She possesses *power* and *speed*, and is admirably adapted to *towing*, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The Proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His Agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer *Brothers*.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.

May 16th, 1851 36-tf

NOTICE.

I have associated with me in business, my brother, OWEN HOLMES, and the business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand, nearly opposite the Court House, in the name of J. C. & O. HOLMES. J. C. HOLMES.

Clinton, March 9th, 1851 33-3m

I hereby notify all persons indebted to me, to call and settle by the first day of May. Those who have not the cash, can settle by note. The firm having changed, it is absolutely necessary that all accounts due me, should be settled immediately. I hope the terms of this notice will be strictly adhered to, and save me the disagreeable necessity of placing my claims in the hands of an Attorney for collection. J C. HOLMES

Clinton, March 9th, 1851 33-3m

Hotels, &c.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber has taken the house on the corner of Market and Second Streets, and has furnished it in a neat but plain style for a boarding house, and is ready for the reception of boarders, either by the day, week or month. His table shall be furnished with as good as the market affords, and his charges moderate. He respectfully solicits the patronage of town and country friends, as nothing shall be left undone on his part to give entire satisfaction.

A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

Wilmington, N. C., April 11th, 1851. 31-t1O

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., June 27, 1851 14-tf

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

WE have just received our Fall supply of GUNS, comprising the largest and best assortment of **Single and Double, Bird, Duck and Deer Guns** ever offered in the State. Also, **Rifles, Pistols, Premium Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, &c.** POLLEY & HART.

Guns repaired and made to order.

Oct. 4, 1850. 4-12m*

MILL Saws, Pit Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Circular Saws of extra thickness, and the improved graduated back Hand Saws, of all kinds and of the best quality, all made for, and warranted by, J. M. ROBINSON, who keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Rice and Corn Hoes; Turpentine and other Axes; L. Wood's Patent Round Shaves; best of English Strainer Cloths; and the heavy, fire-proof Pot Ware, the real *old time* article. All for sale cheap, at the *Southern* Hardware Store of

J. M. ROBINSON,
Late of Baltimore.

'Tis plain that Southern independence *is* to come of encouraging *Southern* institutions.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 3, 1851.

MAY 30th, 1851.

JUST received at the Bookstore of L. H. Pierce.—Hurry-Graphs, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities and Society, taken from Life, by N. P. Willis. "Stick a pin there."

Foot Prints of the Creator, by Hugh Miller.

Harriss' Adventures in Africa; a very interesting work.

Also the following new Novels.

The Commissioner, or De Lunatico Inquirendo, by G. P. R. James, Esq.

The Rebels and Tories, or the Blood of the Mohawk, a revolutionary legend, by Lawrence Lebue, Esq.

Wild Sports of the West, by Wm. Maxwell.

The Mysteries of the People, by Eugene Sue.

The Greatest Plague of Life, or the Adventures of a Lady in search of a good servant, by one who has been almost worried to death.

Leonard Normandale, or the Three Brothers. This is the work of a great mind—a giant intellect—which is destined to attain high literary prominence: every one who reads "Leonard Normandale" will enjoy a rich intellectual treat. June 13th, 1851 *Digested.*

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, the following Town Lots and Tracts of Land, as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and costs of advertising.

No. of Town Lots.	Situation of Lots and Lands.		By whom listed.	Am't Tax. $	ct
1	Wilmington.		Margaret Allen,	14	20
1	do.		Nathan F. Bourdeaux,	3	04
1	do.		Brown & Blaney,	5	15
1	do.		John Blaney,	7	31
1	do.		Simon Burgwin,	4	82
1	do.		Nancy Campbell,	1	44
4	do.		Samuel H. Firth,	26	24
1	do.		D. J. Gilbert,	19	30
1	do.		Mrs Ann Guthrie,	19	71
2	do.		William Gilln,	7	42
1	do.		Peter Harriss,	18	90
1	do.		Wm. Hill, for M. A. Burr	22	32
1	do.		E. W. Hawkins,	5	70
1	do.		Henry S. Haines,	17	20
1	do.		Richard J. Jones,	19	91
1	do.		Francis James,	6	80
1	do.		Sci Jones,	2	66
1	do.		Mary J. King,	11	11
1	do.		D. D. King,	11	11
1	do.		Eliza King,	8	88
1	do.		Joseph Kendrick,	14	09
1	do.		Priscilla London,	6	38
1	do.		Jonathan Lees,	24	13
1	do.		C. Lutterloh,	11	01
1	do.		A. Mindel,	19	91
1	do.		Margaret McLellan,	2	30
1	do.		James McGary,	8	83
72	acres land joining do.		Robert S. McComber,	11	93
2	Wilmington.		Charles R. Malett,	1	56
1	do.		Nancy McNeil,	6	75
1	do.		Sally Moore,	4	83
1	do.		Mrs. Hillory Moore's Est	7	22
2	do.		John C. Millis,	2	34
1	do.		Sylvester Stokely,	7	48
1	do.		Bradford Sherman,	31	12
1	do.		Arch'd Skipper,	7	46
1	do.		John Sneeden,	4	82
1	do.		John Stewart,	2	33
1	do.		Joseph Springs,	4	35
1	do.		Thomas Southmayd,	12	80
1	do.		Wm. Shaw's Estate,	24	12
1	do.		Mrs C. C. Stow,	27	74
1	do.		Peter G. Tilly,	16	87
1	do.		D. Thally, for J. M. Baber		86
1	do.		Joseph M. Tilly,	4	49
4	do.		Ezra Thomas,	13	31
1	do		John A. Taylor, for Mary C. Moore,	2	88
2	do.		William A. Williams,	96	74
3	do.		John Williams,	38	19
2	do.		William Wilson,	28	99
No. of Acres.					
70	On N. E. River.		Heirs of — Waters,	1	38
350	Middle Sound District.		Moses D. Mott,	1	48
355	do.	do.	R. J. Pridgen,	3	28
60	do.	do.	Reuben Williams,	1	19
162	Sandy Run	do.	Batt Batson,	3	78
213	do.	do.	Henry Batson,	1	40
360	do.	do.	Wm H. Batson,	3	61
330	do.	do.	William Justice,	1	27
114	do.	do.	Benj'n Wadkins,	2	11
229	Rocky Point	do.	Sterling Allen,	2	05
100	do.	do.	John Bradshaw,	1	62
540	do.	do.	Timothy Croom,	1	30
150	do.	do.	Samuel Highsmith,	2	09
500	do.	do.	Martha Ormsby,	7	24
303	do.	do.	John Smith,	2	16
445	So. Washington	do.	John Bowen,	5	36
92	do.	do.	Isaac N. Blanton,		45
500	do	do.	E. A. Filyaw,	4	39
140	do.	do.	Stephen C. Filyaw,		80
348	do.	do.	Rufus W. Garriss,	1	01
500	do.	do.	John Gideons,	7	61
870	do.	do.	William Lamb,	10	21
89	do.	do.	Henry A. Malpass,	4	51
240	do.	do.	S. Stallings,		46
320	do.	do.	Lewis Thomas,	13	81
1,785	do.	do.	Lewis Whitfield,	19	52
570	Upper Bl'k River Dist.		George Henry,	3	75
353	do.	do.	Harry, a free negro,	3	68
156	Lower Bl'k River	do.	William Averett,	1	46
200	do. do	do.	William Brown,		58
287	do. do.	do.	G. W. Barnhill,	1	15
207	do. do.	do.	Alexander Herring,	1	80
174	do. do.	do.	Lydia Orr,	2	18
73	do. do.	do.	Joel Orr, for Ann Ritter,	1	03
120	Piney Woods	do.	William Branch,	1	34
1,320	do.	do.	Arthur Crews,	2	30
630	do.	do.	Ann Jane Henry,	7	08
200	do.	do.	Esther Jacobs,	1	49
451	do.	do.	Aaron Lewis,	5	87
400	do.	do.	Hannah Walker,	4	26
54	do.	do.	Joseph H. Walker,		98
60	do.	do.	John W. B. White,	1	05
678	Cane Tuck	do.	James I. Bryan, Agent,	1	95
165	do.	do.	William P. Hall,	2	83
30	do.	do.	John F. Herring,	1	87
436	do.	do.	John W. Potter,	2	46
436	do.	do.	Hazell Potter,	2	46
237	Long Creek	do.	Silas Bryant,	1	58
790	do.	do.	James A. Bunting,	14	38
95	do.	do.	Henry Eiler,	1	18
414	do.	do.	Thomas Futral,	1	19
50	do.	do.	Elizabeth Flanagan,	1	46
470	do.	do.	William George,	1	36
92	do.	do.	Daniel T. George,	1	19
67	do.	do.	Elias George,	1	05
55	do.	do.	Edward W. George,	2	11
500	do.	do.	George Moore,		86
129	do.	do.	Francis Miller,	2	19
164	do.	do.	Robert Miller,	1	19
100	do.	do.	Jesse Miller,	2	38
150	do.	do.	Drewry Orrell,	2	43
84	do.	do.	Joshua Penny,		44
150	do.	do.	George Wilson,		43
94	do.	do.	Elias R. Wilson,	1	19
150	do.	do.	George White,	1	33
91	do.	do.	Silas Wadkins,	1	19

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff

Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1851 [Pr. fee. $56 87] 41-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator of William T. Bryan, dec'd, at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, A. D., 1851, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of said William T. Bryan, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ELI W. HALL, *Adm'r.*

Wilmington, N. C., June 27, 1851. 42-3t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified as administrator of Thomas Sandford, dec'd, at June term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the county of New Hanover, A. D. 1851, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. M. LONDON, Ad'r

Wilmington, N. C., June 20th, 1851. 41-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JAMES ANDERS, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or their notes will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

J. W. CROMARTIE, Adm'r de bonis non.

May 15th, 1851 37-tf

NEGRO PASSES.

ON hand, a large quantity of **Negro Passes**. For sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

CIGARS! Cigars!!—50,000 Cigars. Low and Medium priced. For sale by Z. H. GREENE, Market St.

TOBACCO! 20 boxes good retailing Tobacco. For sale low, by ZENO H. GREENE.

May 30, 1851. [Goldsboro' Telegraph copy.]

JUST Received.—
100 boxes Sardines;
100 cans fresh Lobster;
2 dozen Spanish Olives;
100 do. jars Pickles, Underwood's;
1 chest extra fine Gun Powder Tea;
20 half bbls. Flour;
1 dozen Yeast Powders. For sale low, by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

SOAP and Candles.—50 boxes Soap: 75 do. Candles. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

SOAP, Starch, &c. 20 boxes W. Colgate's Pale Soap;
20 " " " Toilet do.
10 " " " Pearl Starch;
Alum, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Copperas, Pepper, Pimento, &c. For sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

FLOUR! Flour!—100 bbls. Genesee Flour, assorted brands. Just received and for sale by

June 20th, 1851 ZENO H. GREENE.

COTTON Osnaburgs and Drills.—5 Bales Cotton Oznaburgs; 1 Bale Methune & Co.'s Duck, a very heavy article for Awnings and Boat Sails; 3 Bales Conestoga, Lancaster Drillings. For sale low, by O. & G. HOLMES.

PATENT Boxes for Wooden Axles—The best article yet introduced, being perfectly tight, excluding all dust or sand from the action of the wheel. For sale in every variety, by J. M. ROBINSON.

BRITTANIA Tea and Coffee Pots, for sale low to close a consignment, at the Hardware Store of

June 27, 1851] J. M. ROBINSON.

Groceries, &c.

NOTICE.—FRESH GROCERIES, &c.

10 KEGS new May Butter;
25 bags Coffee;
25 hhds. Sugar;
25 bbls. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugar;
20 boxes Loaf Sugar;
60 boxes Raisins;
20 cans fresh Boston Crackers;
10 boxes Sweet Chocolate;
50 boxes Soap;
100 " Candles, 4's, 5's, and 6's;
25 " Pearl Starch;
300 bags Dairy Salt;
30 boxes Tobacco;
3000 papers fine Smoking Tobacco;
500 dozen Jars Pickles, Catsups, Sauces, &c.;
20 baskets superior Champagne Wine;
100 reams Wrapping Paper;
50 doz. Brooms;
6 " Mats, assorted sizes and kinds.

You will find our stock full and complete in every respect, which we offer very low. HOWARD & PEDEN.

IN Store and for Sale.—
40 Bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee;
50 bbls. Common Whiskey;
20 do. Old Monongahela do.
10 do. Apple Brandy;
10 eighth Casks Old French Brandy;
4 quarter do. do. do. do.
50 barrels super fine Flour;
2 casks Western Sides and Hams;
25 boxes No. 1 Soap;
25 bbls. P. R. Sugar;
4 hhds. do. do
12 doz. Peppermint Cordial;
50 No. 10 Ploughs;
20 doz. Buckets;
20 do. Brooms;
10 boxes superior smoking Tobacco;
25,000 Segars, different qualities;
20 Boxes Adamantine Candles;
15 do. Lemon Syrup;
10 do. Lemon Sugar;
15 do. Candy, assorted: with a lot of Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Boots, &c. All for sale cheaper than the cheapest, by
M. McINNIS.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received from New York, per schr. Lillie Sanders, an entire new stock of GOODS, consisting of Muslins; Lawns; Ginghams; Laces; Edging; Calicoes; Prints; Cambric: Serge; Alpaca; Cotton and Linen Diaper; Silk and Linen Thread; Needles; Pins and Buttons; white and colored Hose; Irish Linen; Linen Drills; Coat and Apron Checks; Cashmerete; Drab D'Ete; Kentucky Jeans; Tweed; Osnaberg; Canvass; Bed Ticks; brown and bleached Shirting; Turkey Cotton; Palm Leaf, Fur, Leghorn and Wool Hats; Leghorn, Straw and Lawn Bonnets; Boots and Shoes; Brown, Clarified and Loaf Sugar; Coffee; Flour; Mess Pork; Fulton Market Beef, in half barrels; Butter; English Dairy Cheese in 10 lb. boxes; Pickles; Peppersauce; Tobacco, Snuff and Segars; Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Axes; Hoes; Cross-cut and Hand Saws; Hand and Mill Saw Files; Cooper's Tools; Augers; Chisels; Gimblets; Hatchets; Pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; German Silver, Britania and Iron Spoons; Shovels and Spades; Cut Nails; pad & stock Locks; Wire Sieves; Tea Kettles; Sauce Pans; Pepper; Spice; Ginger and Starch. A general assortment of Crockery daily expected, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. GRADY & MONK.

April 4, 1851 30-tf

HAVE Come, per schrs. A. J. DeRosset and L. P. Smith—40 bbls. pure Genesee Flour;
20 half " extra Family do.
50 bags best Flour; 2 bags Java Coffee, fine;
10 bbls. best coffee crushed Sugar;
30 boxes Colgate's Soap, No. 1 extra, No. 1 and pale;
10 ½ " " " pale;
6 dozen Painted Buckets;
¼ " iron bound Half Bushels, with bands across the top;
6 " boxes Clark's best Matches;
4 boxes ground Pepper; 3 matts Cinnamon;
2 " " Coffee;
2 " " best Chocolate;
2 dozen bottles best Sweet Oil, (pints.)
Low at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

BACON, Bacon. 7,000 lbs. Hams, Sides, and Shoulders. For sale by GEO. H. KELLEY.

FRESH FLOUR—Warranted.—Just received the following brands, at the following prices, all of which we warrant sweet and good. Please call and try it:

80 Bbls. Genesee, Clinton Mill, extra super……	$5 75
130 " Lebanon extra superfine No. 1……	$5 25
60 " Harper Mills, superfine, A. Stone……	$5 00
110 " Ridge Mills, superfine. Augustus W. Garland.	$4 75
75 half barrels extra super. Pennypace Mills……	$2 75

O. & G. HOLMES.

ST. Croix Sugar.—5 Hhds. very handsome, just received O. & G. HOLMES.

PORTO Rico, Clarified & Crushed Sugars.—7 hhds. Porto Rico, very handsome; 25 Bbls. Clarified; 10 do. Crushed. For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

COFFEE.—80 Bags Laguyra Coffee;
25 " Rio do. For sale by
O. & G. HOLMES.

BLUE Cotton.—Received per W. Hart this day—3 bales Blue Spun Cotton. O. & G. HOLMES.

FRESH Crackers.—25 Half Bbls. Water Crackers;
25 Half Bbls. Butter Crackers;
25 do. Soda do.;
30 do. Sugar do. Received this day, and for sale cheap. O. & G. HOLMES.

FAMILY Soap.—65 Boxes A No. 1 Brown Soap; 50 Half boxes A No. 1—12 bars—an extra article. Received this day, and for sale cheap, by O. & G. HOLMES.

PAINTED Buckets.—30 dozen assorted sizes. For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

OH Yes! Oh Yes!—Look here.—Just received per Schr. "R. W Brown," and "Elouise," from N. York.
15 bbls. Rectified Whiskey;
5 do. Cider Brandy;
200 lbs. superior Smoked Beef;
2 dozen do. do. Tongues;
10 bbls. Mess Pork;
8 do. Clarified Sugar;
5 kegs A No. 1 "May" Goshen Butter, which will be sold very low if applied for soon
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

JUST Received.—Several Boxes of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, direct from the Manufactory. We name the different kinds:
Sweet Cavendish, fine cut, in papers;
The Solace Brands " " Lead foil, extra;
Pressed fine cut Honey Dew. Call and taste for yourselves, at the Tobacco Store of HATCH & BURBANK,
Sign of the Turk.

EXCELSIOR.—Segars that are worthy of the name.—We have received by late arrival a case of Segars, which, for quality of Leaf in them, cannot be excelled, as they have a most delightful high flavor, leaving no bad taste. We ask but for a trial of them. Call at the sign of the Turk.
HATCH & BURBANK.

SOMETHING New.—We invite all true lovers of the "Weed," to try a paper of our GENUINE SCAFARLATI Turkish Smoking Tobacco.
HATCH & BURBANK, Mozart Hall.

SACK Salt. 200 sacks Salt. For sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

May 30, 1851. [Goldsboro' Telegraph copy.]

FISH Hooks and Lines, of all sizes and kinds. Best Silk, Grass, Linen, and Cotton Lines, in quantities sufficient for all the wants of the trade, to whom he offers them at the lowest Northern prices. For sale by

April 11, 1851] J. M. ROBINSON.

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,

Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

TOBACCO. 20 boxes of superior brands Tobacco. For sale by PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

JUST Received and for sale low for Cash.
10 bbls. Whiskey; 5 bbls. Rum;
10 " City Mess Pork; 10 bags Coffee;
1,000 lbs. North Carolina Hams;
10 bbls. super Family Flour;
10 " superfine "
10 half bbls. and 30 bags Family Flour;
5 hhds. crushed, pulverized, and brown Sugar;
Good retailing Molasses; Rice; Meal; Bacon;
A fresh lot Shoes and Dry Goods, suitable for Spring, &c., may be found at the old stand on Market-street. Bettencourt's building. THOS. C. CRAFT.

BACON and Pork.—3000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, hog round;
5 hhds. Western do.
30 bbls. Mess Pork.
In store, and for sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

LIQUORS.—30 bbls. Rectified Whiskey;
15 do. N. C. Rum;
10 do. Gin. For sale low, by

June 20th, 1851 ZENO H. GREENE.

HARDWARE! Hardware! 6 dozen Collins' Axes;
6 dozen Ames' Spades and Shovels;
50 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4 to 40d;
Locks of all kinds; Hoes; Coopers' Tools; and a general assortment of Cutlery. For sale by

June 20, 1851] ZENO H. GREENE.

SUGAR, Coffee, &c. 20 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar;
10 bbls. clarified Sugar; 5 bbls. crushed do.
50 bags Java, Laguyra, and Rio Coffee;
20 " Shot, assorted sizes; 10 kegs Powder.
For sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of [illegible] lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,……	$ 50
Do. do. 2 insertions,……	75
Do. do. 3 do.……	1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change,……	3 00
Do. do. 6 do……do……do……	5 00
Do. do. 12 do……do……do……	8 00
Do. do. 6 do…renewed weekly,……	12 00
Do. do. 12 do……do……do……	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, and Patent MEDICINES.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and fresh stock of articles in his line, selected with great care from the first importers and manufacturers in the Northern cities, which he offers at the lowest prices, and warrants every article to be of the best quality, consisting in part:

Gum Camphor; Pow'd Rhubarb; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Bermuda and American Arrow Root; Ex't Jalap; Ex't Colocynth Compound; Calcined and Carb. Magnesia; Castor Oil; Cubebs; Copaiva and Sarsaparilla Capsules; Confect'ry Senna; Emory; Peruvian Bark; Shop Furniture; Vials; Corks, &c.

Chemicals.—Calomel; Sulph. Quinine; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Syrup Iodide of Iron; Strychnine; Iodides of Mercury Sulphur, Lead, and Iron; Lactate of Iron; Citrate of Iron; Citrate of Iron and Quinine; Elaterium: Auconitine, &c.

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glass.—White Lead, pure, extra and Nos. 1; Putty; Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 14, 10 by 15, 12 by 15, 12 by 18, 11 by 17; Madder; Indigo; Gall; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Logwood; Chrome Green and Yellow, dry and in oil; Linseed and Train Oils; Whale and Sperm Oils; Paint Brushes; Sash Tools; Badger Hair. Blenders; Varnish Brushes; Sable Artist Tools, &c.

For Pastry.—Cooper's Isinglass, Preston's Ex't's Lemon, Cinnamon, Vanilla, Rose, and Nutmeg; Rose Water, English and American; Preston's celebrated Yeast Powder; Cloves; Pepper; Mustard Seed; Ginger; Alspice; Nutmegs; Cinnamon; Sweet Oil, &c.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.—French, German, and American Cologne; Lubin's Extracts, very large assortment; Aromatic Vinegar; Guerlain's, Rousel's, and Hauel's Shaving Cream; Lubin's Toilet Soap; 50 dozen assorted fancy Soaps; 25 dozen French, English, and American Hair Brushes; 50 dozen assorted Tooth Brushes; 6 dozen Shaving Brushes; 6 dozen Nail Brushes; Military Shaving Soap; Hat and Cloth Brushes; Toilet Powders, Meen Fun; Prepared Chalk, in balls, white and pink; Alabaster Powder; Lip Salve; Cold Cream; Essence Bouquet; Jenny Lind Hair Gloss; Sealing Wax; Toilet Bottles, a large assortment; 6 dozen Barry's Tricopherous; 6 dozen Phalon's Invigorator; Hauel's Eau Lustral; French, English, and American Pomatum; Oil of Rose; Powder; Puff Boxes; Cachon Aromatise; India Rubber Balls; Salt Bottles; Ivory and Buffalo Fine Combs; Horn and Buffalo Dressing Combs; Tooth Picks; Bear and Macassar Oils; Indelible Ink; Dupuy's Liquid Solder, &c.

For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

October 11th, 1850 5

JUST Received.—A very fine selection of Porte Monaies, large and small;
Cigar Cases, Morocco and Chamois Skin;
Powder Puff Boxes, Mahogany and Walnut;
" " " Gilt;
Guitar Strings; and a large assortment of Pomades, Macassar Oil, Bears' Oil, Soaps, and fancy Perfumery.
For sale by C. DuPRE,
Druggist and Chemist, Market-street.
Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

JUST Received from New York.
50 gross prescription Vials, assorted sizes;
25 boxes 8 by 10 Glass;
25 " 10 by 12 "
10 " 10 by 15 "
20 " 10 by 14 "
10 " 12 by 18 " French.
For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist and Chemist.
Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

JUST Received from New York.
1 gross Luben's Extracts Jenny Lind;
3 dozen " " California;
3 " " " assorted;
½ gross " Soaps;
¼ " Morpelas; ¼ gross Creme'd Amande;
6 pair Toilette Pots, Bohemian Glass;
12 " fancy Tungents;
And a general assortment of fancy articles usually kept in Drug Stores. For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist.
Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

CIGARS! Cigars.—Just received from Havana:
61 boxes superior Regalia Cigars (star brand;)
10,000 La Prymanera do.
5,000 La Tropicol do.
8,000 Plantation do.
All of the above for sale cheap, at the Drug Store of
C. DuPRE, Market-st

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE."

AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.**; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of **String Leather and Fly Nets**, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

June 14, 1850 40

RECEIVED per Schr. R. W. Brown.
1 case extra fashionable Drab Beavers;
1 " " medium brim'd do.
5 " " Moleskin, Spring style.
Also, a splendid assortment of Straw Goods, for gentlemen. For sale low for cash, by C. MYERS, Hatter.

GARDEN Rakes and Hoes.—Egg Fryers, a new article, just received, a fine assortment, and for sale cheap, by J. M. ROBINSON.

April 18th, 1851 No. 3, Front St.

RECTIFIED Whiskey.—200 bbls. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

BALTIMORE Flour.—100 bbls. fresh ground, daily expected. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

IMPORTED and Domestic Cigars.—Brands of the best quality at prices from $4 to $60 per 1000 Call on

June 27th, 1851 WILKINSON & ESLER

BORDEAUX Almonds.—1,000 lbs. very fine and fresh. For sale low, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

JUST received from New York, 45 barrels Genesee Superior Flour, and for sale *cheap* for cash, by
L. A. MERRIMAN,
Stricklands Depot, N. C.

June 27th, 1851 42-3t

TOBACCO! Tobacco!!—
3000 dozen superior Smoking Tobacco;
500 lbs. Virginia Leaf do.
100 boxes Eldorado Tobacco, (superior);
200 do. Cabiness do. (prime):
2000 lbs. Scotch Snuff. For sale low, by

June 27th, 1851 WILKINSON & ESLER.

PATENT YOKE SHIRTS.

JUST RECEIVED, and always kept on hand, a fine supply of PATENT YOKE SHIRTS; also, a lot of figured LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS, and an elegant article of gentlemen's figured SATIN TIES; and another lot of those fine linen and silk CRAVATS, just to suit the season. Call and examine. For sale by CHARLES BARR,

may 23 Merchant Tailor, Wilmington N. C.

THEY HAVE COME!

A Splendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, made expressly to my order, for this market, among which will be found a new article, "Prince DeJoinville, Lama, Sack, Black, Brown, Green Blue, Drab, &c. &c. &c. Sack, Dress, and Frock Coats; Black, Brown, Green, Drab, Cashmerett, Sack and Frock Coats; Mohair, Lustre, Alpacca, Sack and Frock Coats; Puritan Coating, Linen, Lustre, and Brown Linen Sack Coats, Pants, &c. &c. &c. A variety of Silk, Marseilles Vests, &c. &c., just to suit the season; prices *very low*, at the "Old Stand." Remember 5 per ct. off for *Cash* on all sums of $5 and upwards.

CHAS. BARR,

Wilmington N. C , May 23. 1851] *Merchant Tailor.*

Those who have Accounts with us

MAY expect their bills to be presented for payment 1st July. It will save us much inconvenience if those indebted to us will call and settle their bills by that time.

June 13, 1851] SCOTT & BALDWIN.

SUMMER COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS.

OF our own manufacture, opening tri-weekly, consisting of the most fashionable style of Business and Walking Coats; Vests, a great variety; Pants, newest style, superb ent. Also, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, in great variety.—Call at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S, Market-st.

NEW Mess Pork—(200 lbs.)—60 bbls. in store, and for sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

SUGARS.—Porto Rico in hhds and bbls., Refined, Clarified and Crushed For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

N. C. Bacon.—300 Hams; 300 Sides; 300 Shoulders. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

RIO Coffee.—25 bags. For sale at reduced rates, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

CIGARS.—10,000 imported. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

JUST Received. 2 dozen Gent.'s Fancy Summer Caps, a new style, and decidedly a fine article. Cheap for the cash, by C. MYERS, Hatter.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. WILLIAM S. ASHE.

The National Anniversary.

It so happens, that the date of the present number of our paper corresponds with that of our national anniversary, and we can therefore make a few remarks upon the day without trenching upon the province of the orator or the reader. When every community throughout the land has its celebration, and its speech appropriate to the occasion, anything like a newspaper Fourth of July oration might very justly be regarded as wasteful and ridiculous excess.—Our remarks shall, therefore, be very brief, though, perhaps, long enough to grate against the prejudices or feelings of some of our readers.

A cotemporary in another City the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, very justly remarks, that the extra eulogistic style of Fourth of July orations is fast converting WASHINGTON, and the other heroes and great men of the Revolution into mere mythic characters, which we read of on the printed page, without realizing their human vitality, more than we would were they enshrined as statues of abstract virtue. This is wrong. They were, no doubt, great and good men in what they did, but were still greater and better in what they resisted. In their conquests over their own passions, for no man had a prouder or more impatient temper than WASHINGTON,—in their conquests over their sectional feelings, for such feelings were strong then. In all their struggles with their own weak nature, for they were but men after all. Herein were they greatest and best.

Strange as the assertion may seem, the men of the Revolution, purged of all their faults, would lose more than half their greatness, and become totally worthless as exemplars to future times, for the days of perfect virtue we fear are gone forever. To be useful now, history should show the inner life of the men of those days—the selfishness overcome—the ambitious longings sacrificed on the altar of duty.—The sectional feelings offered up as oblations for the good of their country. We might then more fully realize, and more truly feel the force of their example. We should much dislike to see the day converted into a time for political discussion, but would prefer even that to the species of oratorical canonization which is gradually removing the *men* of the Revolution from the sphere of our sympathy, and us from the influence of their example.

The day will be celebrated here as usual, by a procession, and an oration in the Methodist Episcopal Church, by JOSHUA G. WRIGHT, Esq.

We notice a request from JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Magistrate of Police, that the citizens should suspend all business in honor of the day. We hope that this request may be universally acceded to.

Fourth of July.

The day will be opened by the ringing of Bells and display of Flags from all public places and shipping.

13 Guns at sunrise.
33 " " 12 M.
1 " " sunset.

At 8 o'clock A. M., a procession will be formed, the right resting on second Street, in Market, and proceed down Market to Front, thence up Front to the Methodist E. Church, where the National Declaration of Independence will be read by GEO. DAVIS, Esq., and an oration delivered by JOSHUA G. WRIGHT, Esq.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Music.
Clarendon Horse Guards.
Officers of the Militia.
Field Officers of the 30th Regiment.
Staff Officers 3d Brigade.
Major General and Staff of the 6th Division.
Hook and Ladder Company.
Officers and Members of the Fire Department.
Masonic Fraternity.
I. O. O. F. Society.
I. O. R. do.
Sons Temperance do.
Cadets do.
Thalian Association.
Committee of Arrangements.
Orator and Reader.
Clergy.
Soldiers of the Revolution.
Civil Officers of the Town.
Magistrate Police and Commissioners of the town of Wilmington.
Commissioners of Navigation.
Officers of the General Government.
Foreign Consuls.
Masters of Vessels.
Teachers of Schools.
Citizens and Strangers.

Order of Arrangement at the M. E. Church.

Prayer, by Rev. R. T. Heflin.
Ode.
Declaration of Independence, by GEO. DAVIS, Esq.
Ode.
Oration, by J. G. WRIGHT.
Ode.
Prayer, by Rev. A. Paul Repiton.
Doxology.
Benediction.

W. C. HOWARD, C. M.
J. G. GREEN,
ELI W. HALL, } As'tM.

☞The new postage law went into operation on the 1st of the present month. All letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, will be charged a uniform rate of *three cents*, if prepaid, and five cents if not prepaid. We would advise all our friends to provide themselves with a supply of three cent stamps. It is always more courteous to prepay, and it is too bad to tax our correspondents with five cents per letter, when we ourselves can escape for three.

All our subscribers in this county will hereafter receive their papers free of postage. All at Smithville, Robinson's, and Shallotte, *Brunswick county;* Westbrook's, Whitehall, Elizabeth, and Beatty's Bridge, *Bladen county;* Teachey's and Strickland's, *Duplin county;* and Snead's Ferry, and Foy's Store, *Onslow county,* will be charged *five cents per quarter*. All others *ten cents per quarter*.

☞We have received the Catalogue of the Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga., for 1850-'51. Among the names of the students, we notice that of Miss REBECCA A. LASPEYRE, of this place, as the only one from North Carolina. We have no doubt that it is an excellent institution.

☞We had intended to have written a reply to several paragraphs in the Fayetteville *Observer* of this and last week, but deem it now unnecessary.—The attempt of the *Observer* seems to have been the justification of the course of the Northern Whigs, and the condemnation of the Northern Democrats. In place of arguments, we need only point to the recent developments in Pennsylvania, and contrast the Union principles of Democracy with the Free Soilism of Whiggery. The developments in other States will follow so fast as to confound the *Observer* and its supporters.

☞We publish the following order for a bill of goods, *verbatim et literatim*. The schoolmaster was undoubtedly "abroad" when the writer received his "edication:"

"Coat fine check shoes number teelve cop ple ov shurts one ov nard honspun and other bletch nard honspun and a dothen shurt betens and a pare ov troasers summer troasers."

OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.—Mr. STANLY is announced in the last *Newbernian* as the Whig candidate in the Eighth District, having received and accepted the nomination of the Committee of Correspondence.

☞The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) *Observer* has hoisted the name of JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, for President, and of WM. R. KING, of Alabama, for Vice President. A capital ticket.

☞We have received from the publisher, JOHN S. TAYLOR, 143 Nassau-street, a portrait of General WASHINGTON, eighteen by twenty inches, engraved from STEWART'S celebrated full length painting. It will be forwarded, free of postage, to any part of the United States for *one dollar*.

The Political World.

All along of next spring the different parties will make their nominations, and the different candidates enter the field for the Presidential race of 1852. As the time for such movements approaches, we are enabled, from the preliminary movements of the several parties, to ascertain pretty accurately the course which each will adopt in the coming struggle. The recent Convention movements in Pennsylvania have no doubt shadowed forth the course of the great body of the Whigs of the North. They will go for SCOTT, or some such man, and will recommend obedience to the Fugitive Slave Law, *while it is a law;* but will agitate, and keep agitating for its immediate repeal. On the old issues, they will go for the old humbug of protection to particular branches of Northern industry, and also for internal improvements by the General Government, with as many other "antiquated ideas" as they can scrape together.

The Northern Democrats, or at least the great body of the party at the North, are willing to accept the Fugitive Slave bill as part of a *final settlement;* and as such, to execute its provisions, and frown down any agitation for its repeal as a violation of plighted faith. At least such has been the uniform tenor of the resolutions of their various State and county conventions, and such are known to be the views of all the distinguished Democrats at the North, whose names are at all mentioned in connection with the Presidency—as: BUCHANAN, who is known to be the choice of Pennsylvania—WOODBURY, who has been nominated by New-Hampshire—DALLAS, who is also a favorite of the Pennsylvanians—CASS, whose strength in the North West is unbounded; besides, DICKINSON, of New-York, and DOUGLASS, of Illinois, not to speak of a whole host of others. The expressed opinion of all these is, that the compromise is a definite settlement, and must be respected and left undisturbed in all its parts; and herein consists the difference betwixt even the Union Whigs of the North and the Democrats. The latter regarding, or seeming to regard, the late compromise as the *ultima thule*—the last land, beyond which agitation must not pass; while the Whigs seem to regard it only as a stepping stone to further aggression and renewed agitation. Upon the old issues, the Democrats have little to contend about—their policy is already in operation, and the country is prosperous beyond a parallel, despite the extravagance and Galphinism of a late administration, and the forebodings of the present one.

The slavery question at the North is either a matter of fanatical excitement or demagogueical agitation. The interest of the people there in the matter is purely speculative, while at the South the reverse is the case. Here at the South the institution is interwoven with the property, prosperity, and social habits of the people. It is, therefore perfectly natural that the Southern people should be much more excited upon the subject, and that it should occupy a more prominent place in the public mind. The differences between the Democratic and Whig parties at the South, do not arise in any great degree from the relative value which they place upon the institution of slavery. It is probable that the actual interest of one party in this species of property is about as great as the other. The different degrees of power which they are willing to concede to the General Government, or to claim as portions of the reserved rights of the States, has throughout formed the real point of divergence. However warped by sectional feelings or excitements, the Democratic party has uniformly regarded the doctrine of a rigid construction of the constitution as a fundamental pillar of the Democratic creed, and accordingly, during the last Congress, we found Gen. CASS, a Northern Democrat, with no interest in slavery, characterising the Wilmot proviso as *unconstitutional;* at the same time that Mr. BADGER, a Southern Whig Senator, merely regarded it as wrong and unjust, but *not unconstitutional*. Such is the difference between the States' rights principles of Democracy and the consolidationist doctrines of Whiggery.

Let us look at the present aspect of affairs at the South. From the inherent difference in their political creeds already mentioned, the Whig and Democratic parties are opposed to each other upon the "Southern Rights" question. The Whigs, or most of them, true to their consolidationist principles, assert that, under all circumstances a State is as much bound to the confederacy, and as much an inherent part of it, as a county is of a State. Such is certainly the language of their organs. The Democrats insist that the States have certain reserved rights, a violation of which throws them back upon their original sovereignty, and they claim for each State, in the last resort, the right of judging for herself whether or not she will withdraw from the Union. From this difference of opinion has arisen, in several States, a new organization of parties, under the name of "Union," and "Southern Rights." The greater proportion of the former being composed of Whigs; of the latter of Democrats; although there are many Democrats mixed up with the Union organization, and many Whigs with their opponents. These organizations we look upon as transient in their character, although it must be confessed that the Whigs have been too cunning for the more straightforward Democrats, by getting up a split among the Democrats in States where the Whigs had no sort of chance, having flattered FOOTE and COBB into heading their bastard organizations in Mississippi and Georgia respectively; and, moreover, by misrepresenting the advocates of the *right* of secession as immediate disunionists, they have succeeded in awaking the fears and exciting the opposition of many who are opposed to any violent measures at the present time, although, perhaps, admitting the *abstract right* of a State to secede.

It is more than probable that some Northern Democrat, such as BUCHANAN, DALLAS, WOODBURY, CASS, or DICKINSON, will be the candidate of the Democratic party. The platform of the party, as regards the slavery question, will no doubt be—on the part of the North—the recognition of the compromise as a *final* adjustment, and, consequently, the cessation of all further agitation upon the subject. Upon the part of the South, an insistance upon this in its fullest extent and to the letter. If this be faithfully carried out, we have no doubt that the South will continue to "acquiesce," "submit," or anything else, to the compromise bills, but otherwise the doctrine of secession may perhaps become something more than an abstract right.

U. S. COAST SURVEY.—The U. S. Surveying Schooner Gallatin, Lieut. Commanding J. N. Maffit, U. S. N., arrived at Smithville on the 22d inst. This vessel has been ordered here by Professor A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, on the application of the merchants of Wilmington for a survey of the Main Bar and New Inlet, that the actual condition of the channels, *at this time*, may be projected; also, the set and velocity of the current, with the probable influence it exerts upon the Bars.

Professor Bache has directed that the work shall be accomplished in time, to further the views of the merchants of Wilmington in their anticipated effort to obtain an appropriation from the General Government for the improvement of the entering channels of our river.—*Commercial, June 28.*

RUSSIAN EXCLUSIVENESS.—A London correspondent writes: "No American can now get into Russia. The Russian ambassador refuses to *vise* the passports of American travelers."

From the Baltimore Sun, June [illegible]

Speech of Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Ledger has lengthy reports of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Whig Convention at Lancaster, which, on Tuesday, nominated Governor Johnston for re-election. The reports embody in full the resolutions adopted by the Convention in favor of a higher tariff, professing regard for the constitution, a disposition to observe the adjustment measures, approving the present national administration, and applauding the policy of Gov. Johnston, especially his sinking-fund system for paying ultimately the State debt, and completing the public works. The following is a sketch of his speech in response to his nomination by acclamation:

The Governor took the platform in front of the building, and was received with loud huzzas. In the course of his address, which was listened to with much attention, he alluded to the importance of the approaching State elections, involving the choice not only of a governor and canal commissioner, and the legislature, but a choice, also, for the first time in the State, of the five judges of the supreme court. He dwelt with particular energy upon the paramount necessity of nominating able and incorruptible men for the supreme bench.

He next vindicated what had been his own policy as chief magistrate of the State, and his efforts to increase the public revenue and reduce the taxes of the people. He exhibited triumphantly the good results of this policy in redeeming the credit of the State and in relieving the apprehensions of the people.

He contended that it was the true policy of the State to carry out the system of a sinking fund, and the appropriation of the surplus revenues to the public works begun, so as to bring them to the public service. He enlarged upon the disastrous operations of the tariff act of 1846, and his own efforts for a better system; but all his recommendations to the legislature had been neglected, and now the sheriff has his official process upon many of our once most prosperous manufacturing establishments.

When the existing law went into operation, he pledged himself, if elected, to pursue the policy which his experience had proved to be most beneficial to the people. The tariff was a leading subject of his speech. And he argued the policy of home protection as indispensable to the prosperity of Pennsylvania, to redeem her from the present prostrated condition of her great manufacturing interests.

He spoke frankly and freely on the compromise measures. He should never have voted for the Texas boundary bill nor the fugitive slave law; but the compromise bills are now disposed of—the questions are settled. The controversy on these vexed questions has been adjusted; the fugitive slave law is a law of the land; it demands our obedience, and no honest or right-minded man will resist it.

But the law is still within reach of amendment. It is not necessarily an absolute and perfect law. It is just as open to discussion and modification as the tariff act of 1846. The law requires our allegiance. The whig party has always been a party of law and order.

While the law remains on the statute book, we will abide by it; but if the law could be amended and made perfect, we would, if called upon to vote, support it. In regard to the amendment of the law, he said the people were told not to vote for this amendment for fear of disunion; but he did not think that any one act of Congress could dissolve the Union. It would require long years to poison the public mind to such an extent that it would entertain the idea of dissolution; and he esteemed it the duty of every man to teach his neighbor the improbability of disunion.

In whatever situation he might be placed, he would ever preach such doctrine, even at the fireside and to his children. He said the Union was not worth preserving if the organic laws which have existed for that Union were violated. The immunities granted by the constitution must be preserved, and, if he erred in his political course, it was not designedly, but an error of judgment.

He said the democratic party would make an attempt to make the coming campaign a question of Disunion or Union. He deprecated the position of the democratic party as a national party. It was entirely assumed, and their action would tend, if anything could tend, towards dissolution. He alluded to the repeal of the section in the law of March, 1847, to prevent kidnapping, and ridiculed the importance which was attached to it by the democratic party. He said the act had remained upon the statute book for four years, and that in the session of 1851, in the last hour, it was discovered not to be of any importance, and it was then hastily repealed, and the bill sent to him for approval.

He said he would stand up for the institutions of his own home, no matter who complained, and he boldly asserted his right to examine and carefully weigh all measures which were presented for his approbation.

The Governor throughout his address was loudly cheered. The Convention will meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow to proceed with the ballotings.

We annex some of the more important resolutions, and in justice we must say that the above speech does not appear to tally exactly with the declaration therein relative to the national constitution, that they "*are ready at all hazards* to carry its provisions into effect." Here they are:

Resolved, That the importation of millions of dollars' worth of railroad iron, by which our people have been robbed of employment, and the large balances of trade produced against us, is conclusive evidence of the blasting and destructive effects of the tariff of 1846.

Resolved, That the government and people of Pennsylvania are loyal to the national constitution, and are ready at all hazards to carry its provisions into effect; to assert otherwise is a libel upon the fair fame of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the adjustment measures of the last Congress shall be faithfully observed and respected by the whigs.

Resolved, That Gen. Winfield Scott is, beyond question, the choice of the whigs of Pennsylvania, as their candidate for the Presidency in 1852, and that we earnestly recommend him to the whigs of the Union as the most deserving and available candidate for that high office.

The following is the amendment to these resolutions, offered by John M. Scott, Esq., of Philadelphia, and which was lost by being overslaughed by a call for the previous question after an exciting discussion:

Resolved, That the provisions of the constitution in reference to the rendition of fugitives held to service or labor, demand and shall receive from our party a faithful, manly, and unequivocal support.

Had this been adopted it would have appeared as a reflection upon Gov. Johnston for retaining, unsigned, the bill passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, repealing the obnoxious section of the law which refuses the use of the jails of the Commonwealth for the temporary securing of fugitives from labor.

From these resolutions of the Whig Convention of Pennsylvania, accompanied by and taken in connection with the speech of Gov. JOHNSTON, the Whig candidate for re-election, we may glean articles of belief of the Northern Whig party upon the subject of the compromise measures, and the course which that party will in future pursue. The nomination of Gen. SCOTT by so influential a State as Pennsylvania, places him in the position of the nominee of the Whig party. New York and Ohio will ratify the movement, and follow the lead of Pennsylvania, and the question of the nomination will most probably be decided in favor of Gen. SCOTT, and against Mr. FILLMORE, before the meeting of the Philadelphia Convention. Let us now look at the platform.

It is evident that the resolutions expressive of attachment to the constitution, and of a determination to observe and respect the adjustment measures of the last Congress, amount to just this:—That they will not openly resist the law by mob violence; but it is plain, from the speech of Gov. JOHNSTON, that a renewed agitation is to commence for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. The position of the Northern Whig party is clearly expressed in the words of JOHNSTON'S speech, when he says: "The fugitive slave law is the law of the land; it demands our obedience, and no honest or right-minded man will resist it. But the law is still within reach of amendment. It is not necessarily an absolute and perfect law. It is just as open to discussion and modification as the tariff act of 1846." It is then reduced to a certainty that the Union Whigs of the North receive the measures of the last Congress not as a final adjustment, but simply as temporary acts, to be got rid of as soon as possible. The Pennsylvania platform will rapidly become that of all the Northern Whig States. SCOTT will be the candidate and the agitation for a sectional tariff, and the repeal or essential modification of the fugitive slave law will soon be in full blast. God save the Union from such attacks.

THE WHEAT CROP.—From all the wheat-growing States there are most favorable reports of the prospects for the coming harvest. In Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, as well as in some of the more Southerly States, there are indications of a crop rather above the average, and the quality of the grain bids fair to be superior.

Consequences of British Policy.

The following article from the European Times of June 14th, we commend to the attention of our readers as one well worthy of perusal:

In another page will be found a report of the proceedings at the Adelphi Hotel, on Tuesday. The Catholics of this town invited Dr. Hughes, the Archbishop of New York, to a public dinner, and his speech on that occasion can hardly fail to command considerable attention on both sides of the Atlantic. It is a remarkable speech, and bears the impress of a "great fact." The speech consists of two phases—the religious and the political. With the former, we have of course, nothing to do; but the latter is worthy of a passing remark on account of the peculiar position of the speaker. Dr. Hughes, it seems, is an Irishman by birth, and an American citizen by adoption. He left his native country early, when he discovered that "the rights of his birth had," as he says, "been washed out by the rights of his baptism." This ecclesiastical pun gives the impress of wit to a melancholy truth. The bitter anguish which the speaker felt before his emigration has been often painted by others in a similar position, but the dignity and truth of the following has rarely been surpassed:

"I can remember still every line and curvature of that horizon which was to me then the end of the world; still, when I became master of the unhappy secret that I was not to be on an equality with others of my countrymen, the beauty of the scenery faded, and I thought there must be something beyond the horizon. (Loud applause.) It was one of those unfortunate secrets the communication of which removes the bliss of ignorance; and I found I was under a State which made distinctions among her children, which was a mother, and perhaps more than a mother, to some, and a stepmother to the rest."

We pass by the remarks in which Dr. Hughes indulges, showing what Ireland *might* have been, if the law for so long a period had not favored an eighth, and frowned on seven-eighths of the population, to come to the allusion to America, which is the gravaman of the speech. Dr. Hughes says:

"Of course, as soon as opportunity presented itself, I, like other driftwood from that old wreck, floated away on the western wave, and found another land far beyond the horizon I have alluded to; and there, though I had no claim on her hospitality, that strange parent took me to her bosom, and treated me as her child, and soon ranked me in honors among her own most favored and first born." (Cheers.)

This is neatly and artfully said. And here we find the latent feeling peeping out, which is the worst feature of Irish emigration, namely, that almost every Irishman who leaves his native country for the great Republic carries with him the seeds of discontent and a sense of injustice. The harshness of the "stepmother" is never forgotten. If we find an educated and accomplished man, like Dr. Hughes, imbued with this idea, how much stronger must it not exist in the minds of the half-educated or totally ignorant peasant? The consequences of this feeling may not be immediately apparent, but, by a wise statesman, they ought not to be overlooked. America stands out a miracle among nations. Her development is too sudden and too recent to calculate on what results a generation or two may produce. But it is not a very gratifying reflection, nor one complimentary to our national security, to know that almost every Irishman whose progeny is springing up in the United States *hates* England and would be delighted to see her strength crippled and her spirit broken. The poisoned chalice, when the present generation has mouldered away, may possibly return to the lips of our children.

During the next fifty years some of the most startling changes, ever witnessed will, it is more than probable, take place; and those who see in America the great rival with which we shall have to cope—our equals at sea, and with a population, at the end of the century little short of a hundred millions—cannot but feel a little fidgetty at the reflection that we nourish, in the very heart of the British empire, the germ of our weakness, and, it may be, the source of our proximate punishment. It is only on such occasions as the one to which we are adverting that the full force of our mistaken Irish policy comes upon us. We see its immediate effects, and we trace in the distant future its very unpromising results.

America is the asylum of the aggrieved of every land. All who are dissatisfied find their way there, and the institutions of the country are reflected in the enthusiasm which they inspire. Dr. Hughes speaks highly and thinks highly of his adopted country, because it recognises no distinction of sect or country. When the American Congress requested Dr. Hughes to preach before them, they cared not a straw for his sectarian views. They regarded him as a man of talent, and paid him the public compliment of its recognition. The result is that, in America, there is less religious acrimony, arising from sectarian differences, than in any other country. Would that we could extend the same compliment to ourselves.

Democratic Ratification Meeting Pennsylvania.—Speech by Mr. Buchanan.

A despatch from Lancaster, June 28, says that the democratic meeting has confirmed the nominations of the Reading and Harrisburg Conventions, for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Judges, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. A series of resolutions was passed, one of which recommends and insists on a faithful adherence to the compromise measure, as the duty of the North and South, and contends that the fugitive slave law is in accordance with the constitution, and asserts that the duty of the North is to enforce its provisions. They also denounce Governor Johnston as a truckling abolitionist, and declare in favor of the revenue tariff based on the *ad valorem* system, which equalizes common interests.

Hon. James Buchanan made his appearance in the meeting, and was received with great enthusiasm, and delivered a very eloquent and effective address, which lasted about fifty minutes, during which he was repeatedly cheered. He began by saying the conventions of both political parties were now over, and each had chosen their standard-bearers. The issue was then fairly joined, and the democrats had this day assembled to ratify the acts of the Reading and Harrisburg Conventions.

He spoke in the highest possible terms of the character and qualifications of the nominee. He denounced, in round terms, the infamous attempt made by certain politicians to injure Judge Campbell as a candidate, because he happened to be a Roman Catholic; and argued, if such principles were tolerated and carried out, the destruction of the democratic party must be the consequence. He next adverted to the danger of the Union if the North persisted in resisting the Fugitive Slave Law, and quoted the history of the compact between the North and South, and expressed his fears for the safety of the Union, though he hoped the best.

He next referred to the position of South Carolina, and the fixed determination of other Southern States on the subject. After which, he paid his respects to Gov. Johnston, and entirely disapproved his course. He insisted that the compromise measures must be carried out, or most direful consequences must inevitably ensue. He concluded his very able and powerful effort, by conjuring a benign and merciful Providence to guard the United States from impending dangers now, and in all time to come.

South and North.

The returns of the census are vindicating the institutions of the South in the most triumphant manner. The following are a few items concerning Georgia.

POPULATION.

Whites	526,417
Blacks	382,294
	908,711
Value of real and personal estate	$334,660,217
Amount of State tax	328,247 18
do county do	170,803 53
	$499,050 53
Number of deaths for the year preceding 1st June, 1850	9,099

The mortality of the whole population in 1849–50, was one in 91½ *Richmond Times.*

The white population of Georgia is about one-sixth of that of the State of New York. Yet Georgia has nearly half the property. Hence a white person in Georgia is on an average nearly three times as rich as one in New York. Even if slaves are excluded from the property of Georgia, she is wealthier in proportion to white population than New York.—And then the health of Georgia is vastly superior.—Out of a total population of 908,711 the deaths in a single year were 9,099. In the single city of New York, with about half that population, they were about 18,000, or nearly double. Hence the average mortality of the city of New York is four times as great as that of the State of Georgia.

The taxation of Georgia, State and county, is about half a million—that of New York exceeds seven millions. Hence the taxation of Georgia, compared to that of New York on the basis of population, is less than one-fourth, on the white basis is less than one half—on the property basis is less than one-sixth! Yet with this overwhelming evidence of the superior, social, political and financial condition of Georgia, she is excluded by New York from a common territory, as immoral and unthrifty and—submits!—*Southern Press.*

The United States Balance Floating Dry Dock, lying at Pensacola, Florida, is said to be nearly completed. It is the largest structure of the sort in the world, being 350 feet long, inside the gates, 105 feet wide, 91 feet in chear—heighter to deck, about 40 feet. It is warranted to take up the largest ship in the United States Navy, with armament, &c., on board, and it is the opinion of competent judges that it will raise a ship 6,000 tons weight in forty minutes after she enters it. It is double the capacity of the stone dock at Brooklyn, New York, and three times that of the docks at Norfolk and Boston. It is said that a floating dock might be built every year at Pensacola for the interest only of the money which would be required to construct there a stone dock of the capacity of the one referred to, and engineers are now of opinion that excavated graving docks will be superseded in this country.

From the Raleigh Standard.

State Medical Society.

We copy from the proceedings of the North Carolina State Medical Society, which have just been printed at the Standard office, the Valedictory Address of Dr. Strudwick, and the remarks of Dr. James E. Williamson, of Caswell, on assuming the duties of the Chair:

"Dr. Strudwick, the late President, on leaving the Chair, delivered the following interesting and feeling Valedictory Address:

GENTLEMEN: In leaving the post assigned to me by your kind partiality, I again tender to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me. I congratulate you that we have been spared to pursue, during another year, our arduous and responsible duties—that we have been permitted to meet together under circumstances of pleasure and encouragement—to recognise each other as personal friends—to engage in the pleasant offices of social intercourse—to interchange, with pleasure and profit Medical opinion. From the high character of our Annual Address, and the eminently practical turn of our discussions, I am gratified to say we have commenced an appropriate work. This is the proper way to promote the best interests and true objects of our enterprize—to infuse new life into it—and to bear some honorable part in the elevation of Medical character and the advancement of Medical science. For, believe me, whether we contribute our rightful share to this great work or not, its growth is inevitable. The highest order of talent, with the lights from almost every department of science, in the Old as well as the New World, is enlisted in this noble scheme. Neither the apathy of friends, the cold neglect and deep injustice of legislation, nor pampered quackery and empiricism, can stay its onward course. True Medical Science will, like the majestic oak, withstand the shock and storm of every opposition. It has been beautifully compared to "a star, whose light, though now and then obscured by a passing cloud, will shine on forever in the firmament of heaven."

During the brief existence of our Society, it has, I think, accomplished much good. There is a perfume of kindness and consideration in our intercourse, which indicates a higher tone of morality in the Profession; and there is a more generous, if not a more general, interest manifested in all that concerns its honor and its usefulness.

Before I take my seat, permit me to bring to your knowledge the fact, obtained from my friend and preceptor, Dr. Webb, that, in 1802, a State Medical Society was organized and held its meeting in this place—

DR. OSBORNE, of Newbern, *President*. DR. WHEATON, of Raleigh, *Sec'y. and Treasury*. Dr. Winstead of Orange, Dr. Fenner of Franklin, Dr. Mitchell, of Louisburg, Dr. Webb, of Hillsboro', Dr. Claiborne, of Louisburg, Dr. Hill, of Louisburg, Dr. Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, Dr. Pasteur, of Raleigh, Dr. Massenburg, of Raleigh, Dr. Bunchanan, of Anson, Dr. Broadhead, from the West.

It existed a few years and passed away. Let us avoid its fate. Dr. Webb, now almost an octogenarian, is the sole surviving member, and in his memory are its only records.—Let me here say, that I am charged by Dr. Webb to present his grateful acknowledgments to the Society for electing him one of its Honorary members, and to thank our Secretary for the kind manner in which he informed him of the appointment.

In taking my leave of you, acceppt the assurance of my sincere regard—my warmest wishes for your personal hapiness and your Professional success. Carry with you, gentlemen, to your respective spheres of action, a zeal so diffusive and efficient in its character, that it shall command the aid and co-operation of your Medical friends—give permanency and respectability to our Society, and inscribe upon our banner "Progress and Success." I now cheerfully yield my place to my successor. I congratulate you that your choice has fallen upon one who will preside with dignity and impartiality over your deliberations, and who is so well qualified to perform the duties of the Chair with honor to himself and advantage to the Society.

Dr. James E. Williamson, the President elect, was then conducted to the Chair by Drs. Satchwell and Peace, on taking which, he remarked:

GENTLEMEN: I tender to the Society my acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon me, and have to express my regret that you have not elected an individual better qualified than I am to discharge the duties of the office. Totally unacquainted with Parliamentary law, and unaccustomed to mingle in public discussions, it is not to be expected that I can discharge the duties of the office with the ability of one more accustomed to such deliberations. I assure you that, so for as I can, I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties assigned me, and beg the indulgence and co-operation of the members of the Society to aid me in the discharge of the responsible duties of presiding officer of so learned, high minded, and honorable a body as the North Carolina Medical Society.

Dr. Satchwell introduced the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society are due, and are hereby tendered to Dr. Strudwick, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations as its President.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society are due Dr. McKee, our late Secretary, for the faithful and laborious manner in which he has performed the duties of his office.

The following Resolution was introduced by Dr. Pittman, and unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the appropriate and very beautiful remarks of our late President be spread upon the minutes of our proceedings."

There are forty-five regular and nine honary members of the Society. The next Meeting is to be held in Wilmington in May, 1852, by which time we have no doubt the Society will receive considerable accessions to its ranks.

[At the time of the meeting of the Society, Dr. SATCHWELL was a citizen of Beaufort county, in this State, of which place he is a native. He is now, however, a resident of New Hanover county, having but recently located at Long Creek, for the purpose of pursuing the practice of his profession. He left in his native county a large number of personal friends.] JOURNAL.

AUGUST ELECTIONS.—The following table sets forth the dates of the elections which are to be held during the month of August next:

Kentucky,	Monday,	August 4th.
Indiana,	"	" "
Alabama,	"	" "
Arkansas,	"	" "
Missouri,	"	" "
Illinois,	"	" "
Iowa,	"	" "
North Carolina,	Thursday,	" 7th.
Tennessee,	"	" "

"FREDERICK DOUGLASS'S PAPER."—Frederick Douglass, the well-known fugitive slave, has just commenced the publication, at Rochester, N. Y., of a large weekly paper, with the above title. John Thomas, white man, is the assistant of Douglass in the new journal. Douglass was formerly a disunionist, but he is now a convert to the doctrine of Lysander Spooner, that the constitution, rightly interpreted, is not pro-slavery at all, and that the United States Government has full power to abolish slavery in every part of the land.

IMPRISONMENT OF AN AMERICAN BY THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.—The Hartford Courant says that Mr. Charles L. Brace, son of J. P. Brace, Esq., of that city, who has been engaged the last year in a pedestrian tour through Europe, was imprisoned May 27, in Grosswarden, in Hungary, under the false accusation of being one of the democratic revolutionary committee, and an agent of Ujhazy. Mr. McCurday, our Minister at Austria, is making efforts for his release. He has written to our Government for their interference.

A NEW-HAMPSHIRE BOY.—A lad between 11 and 12 years old, made his appearance in Newburyport market one day last week, with a load of sixty barrels, which he brought from Chester, N. H., a distance of 25 miles. Arriving late in the afternoon, and not finding a purchaser readily, he unharnessed his horses and put up at the hotel until morning, when he disposed of his barrels, took his money and started for home. On being asked if he had ever been in town before, he replied that he had, when he was *a little boy*. It is easy to predict that he will be a *man* when he grows up.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Gen. Campbell, the Whig candidate for Governor of Tennesee, is lying dangerously ill.

The *Der Freyschutz*, a German newspaper, thus speaks of the city of Cologne: "Cologne is principally inhabited by the editors of the Cologne *Gazette*, and by ninety thousand Germans, each of whom claims the name of 'Jean Marie Farina,' and to be the only first and original distiller of Cologne water."

JENNY LIND.—The last concert of Jenny Lind at Boston was given on Friday night. On Friday evening next she will give a concert at Lowell, and one at Springfield on the following Thursday, after which she will visit western New-York, give concerts at Albany, Utica, Rochester and Buffalo. After this she will visit Niagara Falls, and then return to Saratoga Springs for repose.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 28.—*Declines the Nomination.*—Hon. Lucius B. Peck, who was nominated for Governor of Vermont, by the Free Soil Convention at Burlington, declines being a candidate. He gives his reasons in a letter to the Montpelier Patriot. He says he cannot assent to the resolutions passed by the Convention, inasmuch as he believes the fugitive slave law to be constitutional, and cannot consent that the act passed by the last Legislature, authorizing the State to take by *habeas corpus*, a slave out of the hands of the United States officers, as a just exercise of the power of the State.

Editors of newspapers are bound to publish the following once a year, and we believe that our turn has come:

An old lady, who did not know whether her plantation was in Virginia or North Carolina, found, when the line was run, that she was a resident of the former. "Well," said she, "I am glad I don't live in North Carolina! It was always a sickly State!"

A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION.—The Southern Standard—not the one about to be raised in Charleston—illustrates the benefits and results of the "adjustment" as follows:

"STRAY MULE LAW.—Two neighbors purchased a piece of land jointly at ten thousand dollars, Mr. North and Mr. South—Mr. South paying two-thirds of the money. Mr. South owns mules and he says cannot cultivate his land without them—Mr. North gives Mr. South to understand that he and his children have been raised with prejudices against that sort of animal, and a proviso is formed against them by him, and he sends some of his children who take possession of the whole tract and excludes Mr. South entirely. Mr. South, a gallant and chivalric man, raised in Virginia and domiciled in Georgia, has solemnly declared that he would resist at every "hazard and to the last extremity." Mr. North is alarmed—he tells Mr. South that he will compromise with him and proposes that if one of Mr. South's mules should ever stray off and be found on the old premises of Mr. North, that Mr. South might send and take him back if he could catch him. Some of his children might interfere and prevent it three times out of four and put him to as much expense as the mule might be worth, but Mr. South must risk that. Mr. South gives up his land, and his resolves, his equal rights and other trifles, for the glorious privilege which he had before of catching a stray mule if he could."

A Financial Operation.

We lately heard a story illustrative of the early days of York county—those good old times when everybody was "honest as the days were long."—The parties were two of the early settlers in the western part of York (now Adams) county—both were of the honest old German stock—and as one of them is still living, we suppress the name. Peter, it appears, had increased the size of his farm by annexing thereto a small tract adjoining, and lacked about a hundred dollars of the sum necessary to pay for the new acquisition. He called upon his neighbor, George, to borrow the amount. George brought out an old bread basket, and counted down the desired number of "thalers"—and then, of course, the two sat down to two large earthen mugs of cider and as many pipes of tobacco.

After smoking over the matter for a while, it occurred to Peter, that in similar transactions he had seen or heard of something like a note passing between the borrower and lender, and he suggested as much to George. The lender, assented to the propriety of the thing—paper, pen and ink were produced—and between the two a document was concocted, stating that George had loaned Peter one hundred dollars, which Peter would repay to George in "dree mont," (three months.) This Peter signed, and thus far our two financiers had made the thing all regular and in shape. But at this point a difficulty presented itself. They both knew that notes were made in the operations of borrowing and lending which they had witnessed—but neither of them had observed what disposition was made of the document—neither could tell whether it was *en regle* for the borrower or the lender to take charge of the paper.

Here was a dilemma! At length, a bright idea struck George. "You haf de money to pay, Peter, so be sure you must take dis paper, so as you can see as you haf to pay it!" This was conclusive—the common sense of the thing was unanswerable, and Peter pocketed the money and his own note, "so as he could see as he haf to pay it!" Three months passed over; and punctually to the day appeared our friend Peter, and paid over the promised sum to George. This being done, the mugs and pipes were again paraded. After puffing a while, Peter produced the note, and handed it to George, with the remark: Now you must take de note, so as you can see as de money haf been paid!"

We Yorkers may be trusted!—*York Herald.*

Discovery in Egypt.

A most interesting discovery has been made in Egypt. It is known that there exists in Mount Zabarah, situated on an island in the Red Sea, a mine of emeralds, which was formerly worked by the pachas of Egypt, but was abandoned in the last years of the reign of Mehemet Ali. An English company have solicited and recently obtained authority to resume the working of this mine, which is believed to be still rich with precious stones. Mr. Allan, the engineer of the company, while directing some important excavations in this place, has discovered at a great depth traces of an ancient gallery, which must evidently be referred to the most remote antiquity. Upon removing the rubbish, they found tools and ancient utensils, and a stone upon which is engraved a hieroglyphic inscription, now partially defaced. This circumstance proves the truth of the opinion expressed by Belzoni, on the strength of other indications, that this mine was worked in ancient times.

The nature and form of the implements discovered, and the configuration of the gallery, the plan of which has been readily traced, proves most conclusively that the ancient Egyptians were skillful engineers. It seems from examination of the stone which has been discovered, that the first labors in the mine of Zabarah were commenced in the reign of Sesostris the Great, or Ramses Sesostris, who, according to the most generally received opinion, lived about the year 1650 before Christ, and who is celebrated by his immense conquests, as well as by the innumerable monuments with which he covered Egypt.

POMPEII.—A recent letter from an American gentleman in Naples says:

"Vesuvius is now calmly smoking, and seems disposed to repose himself from the fatigues of his devastating labors of the last year. Pompeii is slowly appearing above ground. About twenty laborers are kept at work, who manage to get off a cart-load of earth a day from the subincumbent city. Not one-half of the entire city is yet excavated. The earthly mound which covers it is an exceedingly beautiful and rich vineyard, with houses of peasants scattered over its surface. A bastion of the sea-wall has recently been unearthed, which goes to confirm the opinion that the sea, now nearly a mile distant, once laved the walls of Pompeii."

WANTED.—A pair of spectacles to suit the eyes of potatoes.

The club with which an idea struck a poet.

A stick to measure narrow escapes.

The hook and line with which an angler caught a cold.

A pair of stockings made of Ned Buntline's Life-yarn.

A pair of gloves for the hands of a watch.

An umbrella to use in the *reign* of tyrants.

A knot from the board a man paid twenty shillings a week for.

Some lemonade made of a sour temper and the sweets of matrimony.

A snare to catch brick-bats.

A cement for filling the decayed teeth of saws.

Some of the other fish the man had to fry.

A span of horses that can *draw* the $20,000 prize.

A Desperate Murderer.

Riely, the man who murdered his wife and mother-in-law, at Williamsburg, New York, on Saturday, seems to have become perfectly desperate. The following scene took place between him and the Reporter of the Herald:

Reporter—Mr. Riely, are you not sorry for what you have done?

Prisoner—No. My wife has betrayed me; she has shown that fidelity to another which she should have shown to me.

Reporter—But why should you have killed her mother?

Prisoner—Ah! she has been my ruin; she has been the abettor of my wife in all her bad acts; I killed them both because I had reason to do so, and I am glad of it; I bought the knife in New York for the purpose, and I have applied it as I intended.—Then, quickly starting, he asked, "Is Elizabeth Conroy dead?"

Reporter—She was not dead about fifteen minutes ago.

Prisoner—Thank God! I am glad. I did not intend to injure her; she did me no harm; nor would I have touched the old man (meaning his father-in-law) had he been there. God forgive me if I have killed her.

Here the prisoner became thoughtful, and the conversation ceased. On being removed, for the purpose of conveying him to Brooklyn, he said: "There is no use for you to handcuff me; I do not wish to leave you. I am revenged, and I only wish to die. There will be no necessity to try me by a jury; it will be only putting the State to expense. I have committed the murder, and I want to die as soon as possible."

Miss Frances Bancroft, schoolma'am, of West Springfield, was brought before a justice last week, for whipping a daughter of Walter Burdotha, and the judge said "Sarved the child right."

From the London Times.

America at the World's Fair.

The Americans, if we are to judge from their newspapers, are puzzled what to say about the figure they cut in the Exhibition. From the remarks, not only of the English press, but of their own correspondents, they are aware of a certain short coming. Up to the day of opening, indeed, they were still confident that they would astonish the world, but since that fatal day they can no longer disguise from themselves the fact, that, unapproachable as they are in the New World, they have not yet acquired that position in the Old. The more sensible of them refer with honest and well grounded satisfaction to the utility and, to some extent, the novelty of their contributions. Others show considerable soreness, and are scolding rather indiscriminately. The Times is scolded for its sneers. The Federal Government is scolded for not having granted money, as the European States are said to have done, for not having disseminated information, or done other things which citizens are usually supposed to do for themselves.—Queen Victoria and Prince Albert are scolded, we suppose for having caught the Americans napping; the manufacturers and tradesmen of the continent of Europe are scolded for their mercenary intentions in exhibiting what they think will bring customers; and the American manufacturers are scolded for not contributing what will not bring them customers.—The correspondent of the New York Tribune, expressing himself astonished with the Exhibition, is nevertheless rather pleased to find that his country is not the only one in arrears, and leaves it to be inferred that England also was behind hand. This is not fair. On the 1st of May *we* were quite ready, with the single exception of two or three of the working machines not quite in gear. Russia and France, of course, must speak for themselves. As it happens, the interchange of news has been rather tardy since the 1st of last month; but, if we can judge from the papers that have arrived, we expect some unpleasant remarks, especially as there are writers on this side the Atlantic who wish to represent The Times as the exponent of national prejudices, and the natural enemy of the United States.

After all, there is not the least occasion that the Americans should be either puzzled or sore. The peculiar greatness of their nation is that which cannot be represented in a "glass house," as they are pleased to call it. They cannot exhibit their magnificent territory, except in maps, and, as it happens, their maps and their Indiarubber are among their most effective contributions. They cannot exhibit their triumphs over the forest, except as they do in their cheap and handy little ploughs, adapted to wind round stumps. They cannot exhibit Niagara except in a model. A few bales of cotton wool, snow-white and closely packed as they are, make a very poor figure compared with Gobelin tapestry, or even Bohemian glass; but, while England would hardly miss that tapestry and that glass, a slight decline in the annual import of those bales, be it only from three to two, spreads ruin, difficulty and distress throughout the whole of these isles. The trophy of Indian corn in a glass case, in one of the American courts, looks rather too like the old fashioned ornaments that are sometimes seen in the parlor of a small public house; but those few husks represent the timely supply by which millions in these isles were lately rescued from famine. The energy and the power of self-government by which a nation, younger than the youngest State in Europe, now reckons more than twenty-three million citizens, is very inadequately imaged by the view of an "Empire City" combining the picturesque situation of Venice, the commerce of Liverpool, and population equal to that of any city but the first in these isles. A large and handsone bridge, though a bulby contribution to a glass case, is nevertheless an inadequate representation of the Mississippi, and a whole arsenal of India rubber boats, pontoons, 'camels,' carpets, and garments of every kind, do very poor justice to the lakes, and creeks, and swamps for which they seem principally intended. If America is true to herself, and follows her own line, it is not to be expected that she should come out very strong in an Exhibition the chief contributors to which are wealthy and long settled States, the heirs by lineal descent of ancient civilization.

If the Americans do excite a smile, it is by their pretensions. Whenever they come out of their own province of rugged utility, and enter into communication with European elegance, they certainly do make themselves ridiculous. Their furniture is grotesque; Their carriages and harness and gingerbread; their carpets are tawdry; their patchwork quilts surpass even the invariable ugliness of this fabric; their cut glass is clumsy; their pianos sound of nothing but iron and wood; their book binding is that of a journeyman working on his own account in an English market-town; their daguerreotypes are the sternest and gloomiest of all daguerreotypes; their printed calicoes are such as our housemaids would not think it respectable to wear. Even their ingenuity, great as it is, becomes ridiculous when it attempts competition with Europe. Double pianos, a combination of a piano and a violin, a chair with a cigar-case in its back, and other mongrel constructions belong to a people that would be centaurs and mermen if they could, and are always rebelling against the trammels of unity. But why should the Americans take it so much to heart if they cannot be all things at once? Would it be reasonable that Paris should envy them the possession of a continent? Then why should they envy Paris, or any other city, its natural aptitude for art?

The Americans cannot be all things at once. In some things they claim to surpass the whole world, and expect their supremacy to be allowed as a matter of course. In other respects they are as plainly behind hand, and must remain so for ages. The Americans have really no occasion to fret at the homely and even uncouth figure they cut by the side of their neighbors. Even supposing they heard a few "sneers," they may say, with the wealthy men—

"Populus mihi sibilat, at mihi plaudo
"Ise domi."

A nation with a continent in its pocket can afford to be laughed at. After all, the American section is the fittest possible picture of the geographical part, not merely as fastidious Europeans might describe it, but even as it would strike an American himself in his progress from the Broadway to the Missouri or the Rio Grande. Is America not content with being America, but does it want to be Europe also? Let it beware in time of that fatal ambition. If the United States are wise they will be more anxious to ascertain their own place and keep to it, than to be many nations in one. They will see that, as Europe cannot be America, so America cannot be Europe.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The United States in the Crystal Palace.

There is rather more reason and liberality in the recent remarks of the *London Times* on the American Contributions to the great exhibition, than have hitherto been found in similar articles from the same source. To be sure there is one paragraph full of vulgar abuse of American products, but in the others there is an admission—reluctant and ungraceful, it is true, but still an admission—of some of the glories of this country which cannot be transported in ships or exhibited in glass cases.

The eyes of the world are just beginning to be opened to the fact that it was folly for a young, remote country like America to think of entering into competion with the old monarchies of Europe, whose artisans have for centuries labored at low wages in ministering to the luxurious tastes of royalty and aristocracy. Our people have had and still have a different mission. They have had a wild continent to tame and subdue into cultivated farms; cities to build; railroads to lay down; mountains to level, and rivers to make navigable. They have had savages to civilize or remove to new and distant homes, and they have had the Gospel to introduce among the heathen of their remote territories. They have had wars to wage on their own frontiers with savage tribes, and wars on their own coasts with Great Britain, who now sneers at their inferiority in the paltry work of laboring in matters of luxury and ornament. They have had neighboring repulics to chastise and conquests to achieve, and then civilization and commerce to introduce into the conquered regions. Are all these to be forgotten among the achievements of a nation, simply because it cannot boast a diamond of fabulous worth among its products of *industry*—heaven save the mark!—or of magnificent displays of furniture, such as the artisan slaves of the old world make for the nobles—not the *noble*—who pay them for their work what a freehearted American would scorn to receive for half the labor?

We might enlarge on this point, and inspire in our readers some of the feelings of satisfaction that we ourselves possess, when we reflect on our superiority at home, over other nations, even though we are inferior to them in the Crystal Palace. But the sneers of the old world are trifles to which Americans are accustomed, and the sturdy pride of a citizen of the United States is not to be lowered by the criticisms of Englishmen on our cut glass, our bed-quilts and our pianos. We have some products of American Industry at home that it was neither convenient nor desirable to transport to England, to be shown up in glass cases and puffed into newspaper notoriety. A brief reference to some of these will be sufficient.

We could not, for instance, send to the World's Fair a working model of a republican government that has existed for more than three quarters of a century, and grown to be the strongest and best government in the world, while the worn out nations of Europe have been absorbed by two or three absolute governments that thrive only on institutions and ideas that are considered effete and degrading wherever true likerty is understood. We could not send them a specimen of our cities built up in splendor in a score of years; nor one of our thousand-acre farms rescued from the wilderness and blooming with crops destined to feed the hungry of the old world. We could not pack up in a ship one of our railways of five hundred or a thousand miles in length, nor secure a stall in the Crystal Palace for a steamship that crosses the ocean in nine days. We could not spare out of our Union a specimen of the young and vigorous Commonwealths that we erect every year or two in the Far West; with free governments, good laws and good citizens—the latter often created out of raw European materials, by a process peculiarly American. Nay, it would have been considered uncourteous for us to send a specimen of a fattened Irishman, transformed, by this same American process, from a starving, ragged subject of Queen Victoria into a well-fed, well-clad, high-minded and truly noble freeman. Had we a mind to send such specimens of the true American Industry, would there not have been a prohibitory tariff expressly enacted to exclude such articles from the exhibition like the Ohio wines, as coming from "unsual sources?" Let the old world crow as it will over the "American wilderness" in the Crystal Palace, there are more wonders and treasures of which American Industry may be proud, to be found all over our land than could be collected in all the Crystal Prlaces that could ever be erected in England.

From the Raleigh Standard.

The World's Fair.

The Richmond Enquirer contains a letter from E. S. Duncan, Esq., a distinguished citizen of Western Virginia, dated London, June 2d, in which the writer bitterly complains of the management of the United States' department of the Exhibition. Mr. Duncan says:

"The exhibition, on the part of the United States, has been most unfortunate in its management, and great dissatisfaction exists among the contributors and visitors. In the first place, the Central Committee in Washington appointed, as United States Commissioner, a man by the name of Riddle, a horse auctioneer of Boston—a man without the first qualification fitted for such a position. This man is the only known or recognized representative of the United States *in the World's Fair*—the organ to communicate with the English Commissioners and the Savans of the Continent assembled here—a fellow who cannot speak a sentence of good English, or any other tongue except that of Yankeedom; and if he has any knowledge of the arts or of literature, we have not yet discovered it. The State Commissioners are not recognized, and have no position here.—Why our Minister, Mr. Lawrence, has suffered this, I do not know; he certainly could have ordered matters otherwise. But to add to the mortification, Horace Greeley, Editor of the Tribune, was placed by Mr. Riddle, whether with the approbation of our Minister or not I do not know, as *foreman* of the panel of American Jurors. This man, without the manners of a gentleman—the rankest abolitionist—the known advocate of doctrines the most disorganizing and the most horrible and disgusting that can be conceived by a Southern man—outranks us all; and, as if designedly to make the insult more poignant, he may be seen locked arms with a negro, attending abolition meetings at Exeter Hall or some other place where these worthies assemble, to denounce the Southern States and advocate disunion. I had become so disgusted, that I determined to withdraw from the Exhibition, and accordingly went over to France, and whilst there I met with the London Observer, of the 26th of May, containing an article which I cut out and send to you. I showed it to Mr. Rives, our Minister in Paris, and explained to him the condition of things in London, as I understood them. He seemed to think that the Americans in London, from the Southern States, ought to take some action on the subject. I was decidedly of that opinion, and returned with the intention, if I can effect it, to hold a meeting and denounce the proceedings of the Abolitionists, English and Americans, and *to extract, if possible, from our Minister*, information which I am confident he can give to us, because I believe, nay, I am confident, that there exists a fixed determination on the part of the English Government, backed by the popular sentiment of the nation, and by her press, to dissolve the American Union."

Truly, those citizens of the United States who are in London must feel most keenly such a state of things; and it is not at all surprising that Mr. Duncan should write strongly upon the subject. A Boston "horse auctioneer" and Horace Greely the main and leading representatives of the United States at the World's Fair! Only think of it. Mr. Duncan concludes his letter as follows:

"One word more, and that by way of postscript. I have alluded to the propriety of some kind of action on the part of the Southern visitors in London. We are but few, but there are some good men and true. Mr. Ashbel Smith of Texas, Mr. Lucius Duncan of Louisiana, and my worthy colleague Mr. Cunningham of Norfolk, partake of my feelings: who there are besides I have not yet ascertained. We have determined to meet and deliberate upon the course we ought to pursue, and I may apprise you of the result.

"As to Mr. Horace Greely, he informed me that his paper circulated very extensively in the Southern States. This should not be. No Southern man should patronize such a paper."

Greely's paper is not only patronized in the South, but his insulting language towards South Carolina is echoed by a portion of the Southern press!

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The total receipts of the Great Exhibition up to June 10th, were £219,439 18s., exclusive of the sales of catalogues. The liabilities of the commissioners were for building £130,000; management, printing, &c., £25,000; police £10,000; prize fund £20,000—total liabilities £185,000. As a matter of business, it bids fair to turn up as good a speculation as that of the great Barnum with Jenny Lind.

BOSTON CRIMES.—It appears from an official statement just published, that during the last six months there were 2,344 criminals committed to the Leverett street jail, in Boston. The offences of some of these criminals give one a rather terrific idea of the severity of the Boston police, and the strictness of Massachusetts morals. There were eleven commitments for adultery, thirteen for smoking in the street! five for throwing snowballs, and eleven for selling newspapers in the street! Nineteen criminals are described as "common fiddlers," which is rather creditable to the musical taste of the Bostonians.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—The Cincinnati papers chronicle the arrival in that city of a lady from Rochester in charge of the Fox girls, *who* have in charge the spirits of Benjamin Franklin, Dr. Channing, *everybody's grandmother*, and the Apostle Paul, exhibiting themselves at a dollar a head. The editors are puzzled by the knockings and pleased with the girls.

If all John Bull's questions are answered, he will get some much needed information from the Yankee delegation to the World's Fair. A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* tells of one portly snob who inquired if Americans ever rode in carriages. Another intelligent Johnny wanted to know if the Rocky Mountains could be seen from New York. "Dear sir," lisped a great lady in a watered silk, "have the goodness to inform me if there are any noblemen in the United States." "Yes, marm," answered a full fed Jonathan, who was showing off the beauties of a cream freezer, "and I'm one of them."

Man's Weakness.

What mockries are our most firm resolves!
To will is ours, but not to execute.
We map our future like some unknown coast,
And say, "Here is an harbour, here a rock—
The one we will attain, the other shun;"
And we do neither. Some chance-gale springs up
And bears us far o'er some unfathomed sea.
Our efforts are all vain; at length we yield
To winds and waves, that laugh at man's control.

The everlasting perseverance of the Yankee is admirably illustrated in a case that lately occurred at Lynn, away down east. A cute chap indentured himself to a boot maker, for *two weeks*, to learn to fit boots. At the end of three days he bought out his time, and set up for himself.

One hundred able-bodied lawyers are wanted in Minnesota, to break prairie land, split rails, and cord wood. Eastern and Southern papers please copy.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

[Correspondent of the Boston Transcript.]

A New Fire Annihilator.

NEW YORK, Monday, June 9, 1851.

Mr. Editor: As this most wonderful invention is now attracting public attention, I propose to offer your readers such a description of it, as my limited knowledge of its peculiar construction and operation will allow. It is known as "Phillips's Fire Annihilator," and is now in successful operation and use in England. So entirely has it answered the expectations of its inventors, that it has already been introduced into the residence of the nobility, from the Queen down—and also into the Crystal Palace.—Lord Brougham recently stated in Parliament that he intended soon to submit a proposition, that no vessel be allowed to go to sea, without a supply of these Annihilators on board. I mention these facts to show that I am not talking about a thing of possibilities and probabilities, but of actual, pernament, practical existence.

"Phillip's Annihilator" extinguishes fire without the use of water. The machines are of various sizes, depending upon the use to which they are required to be applied. Those ordinarily used for the protection of dwellings and stores, are about the size of a coal scuttle, and weigh about twenty pounds each. They are made of strong sheet iron, somewhat in the form of a pail, with a strong cover, and with various compartments inside. Within these several divisions are placed a number of chemical preparations, which, when brought into contact by a simple mechanical contrivance, produce an immense volume of gaseous vapor or steam, which rushes out from an aperature in the cover and fills the room. This vapour coming in contact with flames, instantly extinguishes it, although it can be breathed with perfect impunity. A room that is filled with flame and smoke, so as to be inaccessible under ordinary circumstances, can readily be entered with one of these machines in operatoin.

The *Annihilator* instantly invelops itself, and the person holding it, in an atmosphere which can be breathed, at the same time keeps at bay, and extinguishes all flame in the apartment. I have not examined the chemical preparations, or the results of their combination, so as to state the precise chemical effect upon the flame in extinguishing it. But that such is the effect, no one can doubt, who has paid any attention to the accounts given in the English journals. The London Times, in giving a report of some experiments witnessed, says: "Before this experiment was shown, Mr. Phillips gave a sort of explanatory lecture, illustrated on a smaller scale. He stated that the great advantages passed by the gas employed by him over water were as follows:—The gas was evolved at a temperature of about 160 degrees Fahrenheit, and came in contact with flame having a temperature of about 300 degrees, and under which temperature it could not exist. The gas absorbed part of this heat, and not only in proportion to its original volume, but expanded as much as a hundred times more, each part still retaining highly absorbent powers.

Now, water thrown into a body of flame only acted on the part immediately in contact with it, and although it might be used at, say 32 degrees Fahrenheit, much lower than the gas, yet it was found that a very small part assumed the form of vapor in coming in contact with flame, and spread through it; the greater quantity fell down by its superior weight, and was wasted. Mr. Phillips then showed an experiment to prove this. He lighted coal gas in the hold of a model of a ship, and poured jug after jug of water on it without any effect, but immediately the vapor was brought in contact with it the flames was extinguished."

The cost of such a machine as I have mentioned, when charged, is about ten dollars; and can be recharged for one dollar. One such machine is abundantly sufficient for protection of any ordinary dwelling-house or store. Larger machines to run on whells, and to which *hose* can be attached and used for large fires, cost from two to three hundred dollars each.

The following description of a series of striking experiments with the Annihilator by Mr. Philips, will be read with interest. It is taken from the London Shipping Gazette:

"We attended another demonstration of the powers and applicability of this wonderful invention at Milbank on Tuesday last, the spot chosen (Messrs. Johnson's stone-yard) being especially for the convenience of members of the Legislature and other public men. Our business in attending these experiments frequently is to find out causes of failure, should such occur; but the more we are convinced of its unerring certainty, rendered also more valuable by the facility with which it is applied under every conceivable circumstance which may attend a conflagration. The first exhibition was in a wood framed house, filled with planking and shavings saturated with turpentine and tar; when fiercely ignited, the flames pouring out at the windows and through the roof, the application of two hand machines quenched the fire completely in three minutes.

The second trial was on a tank twenty feet long and nine feet wide, constructed of wood and filled with gas-tar; this, the most inflammable material known, was set fire to, and allowed to attain the greatest possible intensity, driving the spectators to a distance; a steam of vapor directed from one machine chased away the flame; and this experiment, like the first, was completely successful. The third, however was a more important affair, and the more particularly interesting to us, as it is to the shipping interest, that we earnestly commenced the invention. The hold of a vessel of about 150 tons, moored off the wharf, was filled with sugar hogsheads, turpentine barrels, rosin barrels, &c., all being filled with shavings, on which turpentine and rosin was plentifully sprinkled; the whole set a light to from below, and the hatches opened to give the fire fairer play. When the combustion was complete, and the flames ascended high above the decks, two men, each bearing a No. 3 machine, by directing the nozzle of the apparatus to the aperture succeeded in dispelling every trace of burning in far less time than it takes to record the fact; and as the vapor in this case descended to do its extraordinary work of annihilating the mighty antagonistic element, it was indubitably manifest to every beholder, that it might with ease and certainty be applied under every possible contingency on shipboard, both life and property being rescued from the awful danger, all but instantaneously on the application."

A similar description of the above experiments is given in the London Times, Chronicle, Post, Advertiser, Journal, &c., all expressing entire satisfaction with the results witnessed.

In conclusion, I will glance at a few of the advantages of this invention over water in extinguishing fire:

First. It is directly at hand, and can be applied at once, without giving any alarm. In nine cases out of ten, fires when first discovered are confined to one room, and, although the room may be so filled with smoke and flames as to be entirely inaccessible with the ordinary apparatus of water; yet with one of these fire annihilators in hand, the room can be entered with safety, and the flames at once extinguished. The gas thrown out envelopes the person holding the machine, in a vapor, which is breathed readily, and at the same time drives the flames away and extinguishes them. With the present tardy arrangement, an alarm is given, and before water from the engines can be brought to bear upon the fire, the whole house may be in flames.

Second. The gas or vapor when thrown into a room penetrates every part and peforms its office without being directed to any particular point.—Water will only extinguish a fire by being thrown directly upon the ignited mass from which the flame springs. This cannot always be accomplished.—Water has no effect upon a *flame*, that element which spreads and communicates the fire. Firemen know very well it is useless to play upon a flame.

Third. A child of ten years can operate the Annihilator, for he has only to turn a plug, give a rap with his fist, then throw; into the room on fire, and the work is done. Water is not always at hand, and if it were the room cannot probably be entered so as to throw it upon the burning part. The result is an alarm must be given.

Fourth. The gas from the annihilator is perfectly harmless to goods, dresses or furniture, that may be in the room. It is well known that *water* is about as injurious as fire.

It may well be asked, why it is that an invention of such practical importance should be in successful operation a whole year in England, before it is introduced into this country? The only answer I can *imagine* is, that the English patentees and monopolists, have hoped to advance its value and price in this country, by its increasing European reputation. I this be true, they have exhibited a very selfish and illiberal spirit towards us.

Yours,
G. Q. COLTON.

At Newport, Fla., a marriage took place on the 26th ult., between Mr. G., aged 60 years, and Mrs. C., not more than half that age; it is, however, so understood, that it is the seventh time she has gone through the interesting ceremony. Three days after the happy event, Mr. G. cautioned all persons from crediting his wife on his account, as she refused to go and live with him.

A TALKING MATCH lately "came off" at New Orleans for five dollars a side. It continued, according to the Advertiser, for thirteen hours, the rivals being a Frenchman and a Kentuckian. The by standers and judges were talked to sleep, and when they waked up in the morning, they found the Frenchman dead, and the Kentuckian whispering in his ear.

THE CENSUS OF LIVERPOOL, just taken, shows the population to be 384,263—which is an increase of 123,900 (or nearly fifty per cent.) since the last enumeration was taken, ten years ago. Twenty years ago Liverpool and New York had about the same population; but now New York is far ahead.

☞ Among the inventions of modern science, few confer a greater benefit on the community than that contribution of Chemistry to the healing art, known as *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*. In our advertising columns may be found the evidence of distinguished gentlemen, that shows their confidence in its peculiar efficacy to cure distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

MARRIED.

In Bladen county, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Mr TUCKER, Mr. JOSEPH PARKER, to Miss REBECCA FLOWERS, of Bladen.

DIED.

In this town, on the 27th ult. Dr. GEORGE LILLINGTON, aged 24 years. The death of this gentleman brings a sudden affliction to numerous friends, and general regret in the community. He was justly esteemed and respected for his private worth and mental endowments, and was the object of warm attachments and sincere friendship.

In Raleigh, on the 28th ult., Mr. WILLIAM PECK, in the 80th year of his age. He was a man of stern integrity, simple in his manners, candid and just. For more than fifty years he has been actively engaged in business, without reproach. His benevolence ever prompted him to kind acts, and his might be justly said to be a practical christian charity for both the souls and bodies of mankind. We knew him well, and can say that he is justly entitled to the encomiums bestowed upon him by the Editors in Raleigh.—*Com.*

In Bladen County, on the 19th ult., after 11 days severe illness, Mr. CHARLES MCNORTON, aged about 32 years.

Commercial.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 1.—Peach Brandy, 50 a 55c.; Apple do., 40 a 45c. Bacon, 12 cents. Cotton, 7¼ a 8¼c. Corn, 95 a $1. Flour, $5 00 a $5 50. Feathers, 30 a 32c. Lime, $2. Lard, 12 a 13 cts. Whiskey, 40 a 45c. 4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 a 7½c. Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 cents. Turpentine—Virgin dip, $2 40; yellow dip, $2 05; Spirits Turpentine 25 a 28c.; No. 3 Rosin, 70 a 75c.

There have been sales of Cotton during the week at outside marks. Flour is quite unsettled; old tickets have been sold at less than quotations. Corn—Although there have been several arrivals by boats, the price continues to rule high.—*Observer.*

NEWBERN, June 30.—NAVAL STORES—Turpentine $2 25 a $2 35. Corn 60 a 65c. Meal 80 a 85. Bacon hams, 10½ a 11 cents.

CHARLESTON, July 2d.—COTTON.—The Cotton market continues in a very depressed and unsettled state. The transactions yesterday reached near 900 bales, at extremes ranging from 5½ to 9c., and a few bales sold as high as 9¼c. The transactions were confined principally to the middling and lower qualities, and the advantage was in favor of buyers.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—Cotton 4½ a 10¼c. Sugar 8¼c. Flour $3 30 a $5. Corn 35 a 55c. Oats 37 a 38c. Whiskey 18¼c. Pork $14 25. Bacon 10 a 11c. Hay $18 per ton. Coffee 9c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Flour, $4 25 a $4 37. Corn meal $2 87. Rye flour, $3 37. Wheat, 95 a $1 02. Rye, 70c. Corn, 62c. Oats, 43 a 44c. Rio Coffee, 9 a 9½c. Bacon, 7½ a 11c. Whiskey, 24 a 24½c. per gallon.

Cotton very quiet—prices unchanged.

BALTIMORE, July 1st.—Flour $4 12½ a $4 25. Corn meal $2 87½ a $2 94. Rye flour $3 50. Wheat 85 a 98. Corn 60 a 62c. Rye 67a 68c. Molasses 23 a 28c. per gall. Whiskey 24 a 25c.

NEW YORK, July 1st.—Flour $3 87 a $4 50. Red wheat $1 04; Genesee $1 14. Corn 59 a 63 cents. Oats 44 a 46 cents. Rye 70 a 71 cents. N. O. molasses 31 a 34 cents.—Rio coffee 8½ a 9½ cents. Mess Pork, $14 62 a $14 75.—Lard 8¾ a 9c. Rice 3¼ a 3 3-16c. Whiskey, 24 a 2½c.

Cotton—market steady—sales of 1,200 bales at 8¾ a 10½c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine 33 cts. per gall.; rough $3; Common Rosin $1 35 per bbl.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

June 26—Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with mdze to sundry persons.

Schr. Tennessee, Black, from Charleston, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. William Leecraft, Ellis, from Little River, to B. Randle; with spirits and rosin.

28—Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with mdze. and naval stores, to sundry persons.

29—Boat Stevenson, Dick, from Ashwood, to M. Costin; with spirits and rosin.

30—Schr. Henry Delany, Dole, from Savannah, in ballast, to George Harriss.

July 1—Schr. John Potts Brown, Collett, from Philadelphia, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Harrison Price, Rice, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze. to sundry persons.

2—Schr. Gen. Irvin, Edwards, from Baltimore, to Ellis, Russell & Co.; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Dutch Galliot Vrouw Johanna, Van-der Borden, from Delftshaven, via Norfolk, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Hackman, Thomson, from the wreck at New Inlet.

CLEARED.

June 27—Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with mdze. for sundry persons.

Brig Philura, Thatcher, for New York, by Miles Costin; with 350 bbls. spirits, 1081 bbls. rosin, 56 bales sheeting.

Schr. Lamartine, Turner, for Bath, Maine, by M. Costin; with 120,000 feet lumber.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Stutes, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 307 bbls. spirits turpentine 1107 bbls. rosin, 1 box wax, 1 bbl. hams, and 5 bales yarn.

28—Schr. Wm. Hart, Gandey, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss.

Schr. Fidelia Garwood, for Philadelphia, by G. Harriss; with 100,000 feet flooring board, 50 bbls. rosin, 12 bales cotton yarns.

Schr. David Smith, Smith, for Philadelphia, by G. Harriss.

Brig William L. Jones, Kelly, for New York, by Geo. Harriss.

Schr. Col Satterly, Davis, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, for Shallotte, by Leighton, Chadbourn & Co.; with mdze.

July 1—Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Harmond, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown.

Brig Adaline, Norton, for Porto Rico, by W. M. Harriss; with lumber.

Schr. Geo. E. Prescott, Gilkey, for Richmond, Va., by Wm. M. Harriss; with 72,000 feet planed boards, and 58,000 feet steam sawed.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with mdze. for sundry persons.

2—Schr. Philena, Southard, for Richmond, Me., by W. M. Harriss; with 9,000 feet lumber, and 54,000 feet timber.

Brig Sam Brown, Baker, for Washington, D. C., by Master; with 134,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Albt. M. Hale, Smith, for Boston, by Thos. D. Barry; with 1,732 bushels rough rice, 743 bbls. rosin, 48 bbls. tar, 22 do. pitch.

Schr. Mora, Cottrell, for Baltimore, by Thos. D. Barry; with 108,325 feet lumber.

Barque Jennett, Atroater, for Carthegena, Spain, by Adams, Brother & Co.; with timber, lumber and naval stores.

Brig Frank, Bates, for South America, by Adams, Brother & Co.; with lumber and naval stores.

Brig H. Kellock, Kellock, for South America, by Adams, Brother & Co.; with lumber and naval stores.

DISASTERS.

The British Brig Orr, from Cardiff, laden with 250 tons T Iron for the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, in attempting to cross New Inlet Bar on or about the 30th ult., was drove ashore. She has since bilged and sunk. Her sails and rigging have been saved. The hull is a total loss. A small portion of the Iron has been got out and saved.—Wreckers are still at work, and will secure as much more as possible.

Schr. Marion, Davis, bound for Little River, was struck by lightning Wednesday, while lying in Buzzard Bay.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at their general meeting, May 30, 1851, notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st of August next, all articles, commodities, produce, goods, wares and merchandise, conveyed upon the Cape Fear River to or from Fayetteville to or from any point intermediate between Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to or from Wilmington to or from any point between the mouth of Black River and Fayetteville, shall be subject to tolls, at the rate of twelve and one-half per centum on the amount of freight charged, except articles conveyed upon rafts, wood flats, and craft under the burthen of ten tons: and when the boat owner is the shipper or owner of the property shipped, the like toll shall be charged, to wit: twelve and one-half per centum upon the customary rate of freight charged upon such articles as may be shipped. From and after the 1st of August, 1851, the Owners, Captains or Agents of all boats not under ten tons burthen, navigating the River between the mouth of Black River and Fayetteville, are required to furnish the Toll Collector at Wilmington with a list, on oath, as prescribed by law, of the amount of freight charged, or of the estimated amount, when shipped by the Boat Owner.

Notice is also given, that Thos. C. Worth has been appointed Toll Collector at Wilmington, and payments of tolls upon articles conveyed from any point below Fayetteville to or from Wilmington, are to be made to him; and the aforesaid lists of freight furnished to him. All other payments to be made, as heretofore, to George McNeill, General Agent.

June 30, 1851.—[43-tlsta] JOHN H. HALL, Pres't.

LAGUIRA and Brazil.—20 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

THOSE TRUNKS HAVE COME!

PER Schr. "Harrison Price," just landed, 20 superior Travelling Trunks, and a handsome assortment of Carpet and Gutta Percha Bags. All selling at a small advance on manufacturer's prices. Call at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S, Market St.

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.			
Hams,	$ 11½	a	$ 12
Middlings,	10½	a	11
Shoulders,	10	a	10½
Hog round,	10½	a	11
Western,	8¼	a	9½
BEANS, per bush.			
White,		a	..
BEESWAX,			
Per pound,	18	a	22
BUTTER,			
Per pound,	18	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	12 00	a	16 00
Do. Prime,	0 00	a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.,	4 50	a	5 00
CORN,			
Per bushel,	67	a	00
Meal, bush.,	87½	a	90
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	10	a	10½
St. Domingo,	9½	a	10
Laguyra,	10½	a	11
Cuba,	00	a	00
Java,	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow,	12½	a	14
Sperm,	45	a	50
Adamantine,	24	a	30
EGGS, per doz.,	12½	a	15
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	00	a	37½
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	5 00	a	8 00
Baltimore,	5 00	a	5 25
Western	0 00	a	0 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,	70	a	75
Eastern	0 75	a	85
IRON, per lb.,	4¼	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	00	a	12½
Western, none		a	
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	00	a	0 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	00 00	a	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	a	0 00
Scantling,		a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	33	a	34
Gin,	34	a	35
Whiskey, rec.		a	..
Do N.O. do.	26	a	27
Apple Brandy,	40	a	45
Peach do. none		a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba,	19	a	00
New Orleans	30	a	33
MACKEREL, per bbl.			
No. 1,	0 00	a	00 00
No. 2,	0 00	a	00 00
No. 3,	0 00	a	0 00
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	0 00	a	0 00
NAILS, per lb.,	3½	a	3¾

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Yellow Dip,	2 35	a	2 40
*Virgin Dip,	2 70	a	2 75
Hard,	0 00	a	1 35
Tar,	0 00	a	1 35
Pitch,	0 00	a	0 00
Rosin, No.1,	1 75	a	0 00
Do. No.2,	1 00	a	1 05
Do. No.3,	0 00	a	1 00
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	26	a	27
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm,	1 00	a	1 50
Linseed, N C.	75	a	1 00
Neats Foot,	00	a	1 50
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground,	00	a	0 00
Black Eye,	00	a	00
Cow,	92½	a	1 00
PORK, per barrel.			
Nor. Mess,	00 00	a	17 00
Do. Prime,	00 00	a	14 00
N. O. Mess.	16 50	a	17 00
POTATOES.			
Irish, bush.	80	a	90
Sweet, bush.,	90	a	1 00
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live,	12½	a	30
Do. dead,	00	a	00
Turkeys, live,	00	a	00
Do. dead,	00	a	0 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, cask,	3 50	a	0 00
Rough, bush.,	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum	00	a	25
Liv'l sack,	90	a	1 00
SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common,	0 00	a	0 00
Contract,	0 00	a	0 00
STEEL, per lb,	12	a	25
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	a	00 00
Ash Head'g	0 00	a	0 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	00 00	a	00 00
Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans,	6	a	7¼
Porto Rico,	7½	a	9
St. Croix,	0	a	0
Loaf,	10¼	a	11
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping,	00 00	a	00 00
Mill, prime,	0 00	a	10 00
Do ord'y,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. inf'r,	0 00	a	0 00
TALLOW,			
Per pound,	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 20	a	$ 25
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	40
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	00
Cotton, per bale,	90	a	0 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.	4 50	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do.	50	a	55
Lumber, per M.	7 50	a	8 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.		Philadelphia	1	per cent.
New York	1 "	"	Virginia	½	" "
Boston	1 "	"	Charleston	¾	" "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 3, 1851.

[Since our last week's review, there has been comparatively no out-door business going on, with the exception of the articles of Turpentine and Rosin, an account of the sales of which will be found below. Our information from Fayetteville is down to yesterday afternoon, and we learn that there is now only about 2 feet water on the shoals, barely enough to enable our lightest draught boats to navigate. In consequence of the low stage of the rivers and tributaries, there has been no produce by water from above tide way for some days.]

BEEF CATTLE—Some fair quality grass fatted beeves have been received since our last, and taken by butchers at quotations. A good article will command highest figure.

BACON—Very little, if any Bacon of consequence has been received since our last review. The stock, although somewhat reduced, is fully ample for all present demand, and prices have consequently remained about as quoted last week.

CORN—Received from Baltimore, 1000 bushels, sold at 67 cents per bushel, cash. Store rates, in lots, at 70 to 75 cents per bushel. *Meal*—The stock is fully fair, and sales from store, in lots to suit, at 87½ to 90 cents per bushel.

COFFEE—Slow sales, Rio at 10 cents per lb. in lots.

FLOUR—A fair stock in store, and light sales from store, in lots, at $5 to $5 25 per bbl. for Baltimore.

HEADING—We hear of no receipts or sales. An article that will pass inspection, will bring $10 per one thousand pieces.

HAY—Sales of 2 or 300 bales North River Hay, at 70 a 75 cents per 100 lbs.

LIME—None received. Stock in first hands groing light.

LUMBER—Nothing doing in river lumber.

LARD.—There is not a barrel or keg of Lard in first hands, and the article is in demand. Last sales at 12½ cents per lb. in bbls.

LAMBS & MUTTON.—A small lot of very good quality of Lambs and Mutton from Sampson County, brought, a few days since, $1 50 per head.

MOLASSES—Moderate sales of cargo reported last week, at 19 cents per gallon, 90 days.

NAVAL STORES.—Since Thursday last, the sales of Turpentine have been generally steady, opening on Friday at our lowest figure, for yellow and virgin dip. The sales since Friday have all been at $2 40 for yellow; $2 70 for virgin; $1 30 for hard per bbl. of 280 lbs., at which rates the market closed to-day. The sales of the week foot up about 3300 bbls., including all qualities. *Spirits Turpentine.*—There has been but very few transactions in this article since our last. Holders are firm in asking 27 cents, and buyers are equally firm in refusing to give more than 26 cents per gallon. We, however, learn that a small lot, 58 bbls., was taken this morning at 26 cents. *Rosin.*—Sales of 5,021 bbls., including all qualities, at $1 per bbl. for No. 3; $1 to $1 05 for No. 2, and $1 75 for inferior No. 1. *Tar.*—We hear of no receipts of consequence since last report; that on the market when we closed last week, and a few barrels received afterwards, finally went at $1 35 per bbl., being a decline on former quotations of 35 cents per bbl.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—This market is rather better attended, though prices are fully maintained. See table.

POTATOES—New Crop Irish Potatoes continue to arrive in moderate supply, and sales in lots to suit, or at retail, at quotations, from carts.

PEAS—None received. Selling from store, in lots to suit, at 92½ cents to $1 per bushel.

STAVES—We know of nothing doing in this market.

SHINGLES—Nothing doing. No receipts.

TIMBER—But one raft, assorted lengths, has been sold this week. See table. None received—market bare. Stock in miller's hands growing light.

EXCHANGE—Firm. See table.

FREIGHTS—There is but very little freight to be obtained for the coasting trade, and, in fact, but little to be had for any port. About all the vessels arrived since last Thursday have, however, been taken up for different latitudes, and there are none now waiting cargoes.

TO OVERSEERS.

WANTED, a man to attend to Plantation business at the Hermitage. He must come well recommended for sobriety, honesty, and industry. Application to be made on the premises.

July 4th, 1851 43-3t

REMOVAL.

Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. Also, Harness of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. Repairing done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

STARCH, Soap and Candles.—
10 boxes Colgates Pearl Starch;
20 do. do. No. 1 Soap;
5 do. do. Almond and Rose Soap;
30 do. Mould, Adamantine and Sperm Candles. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 30th June, 1851.

☞ Ask for advertised Letters.

Anderson, mrs M
Affotten, R
Akings, H
Adkins, E N 2
Anderson, J J
Aurel, mrs S
Bishop, miss E A
Baker, G H
Barnes, J
Brown, Augustus
Burk, J
Bishop, miss S
Browning, mr
Brown, Wm [W
Bucknell, jr, & Co,
Bray, W T
Colcord, capt J
Carlisle, E H
Coston, R W 2
Cohoon, J
Conner, H
Conner, T
Cairns, J G
Curtis, J
Carter, W R 2
Crone, J
Collum, A
Davis, miss M
Davis, capt E G 2
Davis, capt S S
Davis, Thomas
Dorian, J
Deal, J
Drew, C
Ellis, Emily
Fisher, F
Frost, V A
Fort, mrs C
Freeman, J
Fleming, Patsy
Floyd, T B
Galloway, A & C
Garritt, W B
Guthrie, J
Green, Jas A
Gladen, mrs S
Hasker, J B
Halsey, miss E
Huhn, J C
Harriss, H
Hutchins, W E
Holmes, B
Heyward, J
Heins, F
Hawkes, Z T
Harrington, T
Hughan, C
Hunt, J C
Jones, Ruffin
Jones, S A
Jones, miss R B
Johnson, miss S
Johnson, miss A S
Johnson, J G
Kelly, J
Ketcham, J
Kenneday, D R
Lawrence, A W 2
Lewis, mrs M F
Larkins, J R
Lorch, J
Lamotte, miss L
Lee, J P 2
Lee & Langston,
Line, J
Leman, G
Law, miss M
Lucas, E T
Lane, R A
Letham, S W
Medlin, Marjah
Melvin, miss E P
Monroe, W M 4
Mason, capt M W 2
Motte, mrs O B
Morris, J
Musgrave, S 2
Melvin, W A 2
Mahoney, J R
Moorhead, C S
Mosely, W
McKay, J A
McNeill, G
McMillan, A
McCaleb, A B
Norris, J A
Osborne, J W
Price, J 2
Paine, mrs L
Paretree, J
Pridgen, miss M A
Priangen, D
Pridgen, J W
Pope, W P
Phillips, J M
Phinney, L G
Pratt, W J
Potts, miss L
Quince, L
Roberson, B I
Runciman, J W S
Rumley, capt B H
Rourk, J
Rice, capt J F
Robbins, mrs C
Roscoe, H
Swain, J
Shines, J
Sharp, J M
Salmon, R T
Skipper, N B
Sellers, T G
Styron, J S
Satchwell, Dr S S
Sargent, W W
Stirk, F M
Sullivan, D 2
Strauss, S
Tumbro, S 2
Thayer, G W
Thays, J M
Tarbox, capt A
Vollers, L
Williams, E D
Wilmington,
Wooten, mrs M
Wood, D R
Wessell, J 2
Ward, H D & E S
Walker, H
Williams, W
Smith,
Smith, mrs M E
Smith, A C

[43-It] JAS. G. BURR, P. M.

JUST RECEIVED AT PIERCE'S BOOKSTORE,

THE following new books, viz:—Genevra, or the History of a Portrait, by an American Lady. Hear what the Saturday Courier says of it: We take much pleasure in recommending to our readers a new work, just issued, a full and perfect edition of the popular Nouvellette of Genevra, one of the most striking American productions ever issued in this country. There are passages in it that have never been surpassed by any living author. It is published complete in one octavo volume of over 200 pages, for the low price of 50 cents.

Continuation of Dickens' Pickwick Papers. Pickwick Abroad, or The Tour in France, is an admirable continuation of Boz's famous Posthumous papers of the Pickwick Club, and promises to become equally popular. The characters are sustained with great spirit and fidelity, and the scenes and incidents are varied and full of life.

The Irish Widow, or The Last of the Ghosts.

The Gold Worshippers, or The Days we Live In, a future historical novel: one of Harper's best publications.

Louise La Valliere, 2 parts, or the conclusion of the Iron Mask; Dumas' last and best work.

The Countess of Rudolstadt, a Sequel to Consuelo; full of chaste and beautiful imagery.

Mary Howitt's last new work, The Heir of Wast Wayland; this will be a very acceptable book for the ladies.

Graham, or Youth and Manhood, a romance, by J. L. McConnel. Those who know anything of the author's fascinating style of composition, will be anxious to possess themselves of this book.

Talbot and Vernon, by J. L. McConnel. It is an excellent work, interwoven with a deep and thrilling interest from beginning to end.

The Glenns, a family history, by J. L. McConnel. The author has read the human heart in a great variety of phases, and describes with the pen of a master.

Caroline of Brunswick, 3d part.

Lord and Lady Harcourt, or Country Hospitalities; full of wit and humor.

1851, or The Adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Sandboys, their son and daughter, who came up to London to enjoy themselves, and to see the great Exhibition.

ALSO,

Spanish without a master; French do. do.; Latin do. do.; German do. do.; Italian do. do. 25 cents apiece, or all five for one dollar.

Etiquette for Ladies; Do. for Gentlemen; Knowlson's Farrier; Do. Cow Doctor.

The Invalide or the Pictures of the French Revolution, a Romance.

The Fair Isabel, or the Fanatics of the Cevennes, a tale of the Huguenot War, a deeply interesting work.

Just received from the publishers, a Pastor's Plea for Evangelical Catholic Truth, in six sermons, delivered by the Rev. W. Cairns, A. M., formerly Pastor of this place.

ALSO—The Velvet Cushions, and the explanations of the Common Prayer.

July 4th, 1851 43-tf

WILLIAM S. READ.

HOUSE and Ship Painter, Glazier and White Washer, Office under Commercial Hotel, Wilmington, N. C.

Thankful for past custom, he respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in his line of business, and takes this method of soliciting a share of the patronage of the place.

July 4th, 1851 43-1y

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed at last June term of New-Hanover Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to take the list of taxable property in the District of Wilmington, hereby gives notice, that he will commence the duties of said appointment on Wednesday, the 9th inst., and may be found at the store of Messrs. GAUSE & BOWDEN, on North Water Street, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M and from 2 P. M. till 5 P. M. each and every day (Sundays excepted), until the 31 day of July instant. JOHN C. BOWDEN, Tax List Receiver.

July 4th, 1851 43-3t

TO COOPERS.

THE subscriber offers for sale Hoop Iron, of a superior quality, at $70 per ton, delivered at any place around Wilmington, or by three tons $68 per ton. Inquire at his Cooper's Shop in this place. Any alteration of these terms will be duly noticed in this paper.

ALSO—For sale, one superior SULKY, most new, which will be sold on accommodating terms. A. MORGAN.

Wilmington, July 4, 1851 41-8t*

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Corner Front and Dock Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

MRS. FORD having refitted her rooms, and made such arrangements as are necessary for the accommodation of single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, takes this method of informing her friends and the public that she can accommodate eight or ten gentlemen with large and airy rooms and permanent board, or board without lodging; and transient visitors she would say she can insure them clean and comfortable Beds.

Her Table is always supplied with the best the market affords; and by her personal attention, assisted by faithful servants, to the comfort of her guests, she hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

July 5, 1851 43-t10

FOURTH OF JULY, 1851.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—Fishing parties, Sound parties and Gentlemen retiring from town, on the coming Fourth, can be accomodated with every description of eatables and delicacies; also fine Cogniac, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye Whiskey, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Malmsey, Muscat, Claret, and Champaign Wines of the very best quality. Just received, and for sale by

July 4th, 1851 HOWARD & PEDEN.

WRAPPING Paper.—30 reams Wrapping Paper. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

R. B. Byas.—30 dozen Piret's London Porter. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

ALE! Ale!!—30 doz. XXX strong, Edinburgh Ale; 20 do. Philadelphia Scotch do. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

MAILLY, Sillery and Express.—Brands, Champagne. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

LEMON Syrup.—20 boxes Gordon's Lemon Syrup. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

HOOKS, Hinges and Nails.—20 kegs Cut Nails, low to close: 100 HS. Hooks and Hinges. For sale low, by

July 4th, 1851. HOWARD & PEDEN.

CHOCOLATE.—20 boxes Gerhard Schmitz, sweet Zealand Chocolate. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

MUSTARD.—12 dozen quarter and half cans Stoken's fresh ground Mustard. For sale by

July 4th, 1850 HOWARD & PEDEN.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersigned will call and settle, as their accounts are made out, and those of long standing, must be paid by August, or we will be compelled to place them in the hands of an attorney for Collection. HOWARD & PEDEN.

NOTICE.—50 bbls. extra Family Flour. For sale by MILES COSTIN.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

JUST received from New York, 45 barrels Genesee Superior Flour, and for sale *cheap* for cash, by L. A. MERRIMAN, Stricklands Depot, N. C.

June 27th, 1851 42-3t

BACON.—5,000 pounds N. C. Hams, Sides and Shoulders. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

FLOUR.—Just received, 100 bbls. fresh ground Baltimore. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

WOOD and Willow Ware.—
30 Nests Measures;
30 dozen Buckets;
30 nests Willow and split Baskets. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

SICILY and Ivica.—1000 lbs. Sicily and Ivica soft shell Almonds. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

FLOUR.—50 barrels Flour;
20 half do. do.
20 ¼ bbls. bags. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

FROM Davidson and Young's Bakery.—Pilot Bread, Soda, Lemon, Sugar, Pic Nic and Butter Crackers. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

James M. Redmond, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
Josiah Johnson, Clinton, Sampson county.
Joseph R. Kemp, Bladen county.
Dr. Sherwood, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. Koonce, Richland, Onslow county.
B. Barnes, Black Creek, Wayne county.
Lewis Jones, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Volney B. Palmer is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Inspectors of Elections and Tax List Receivers

Were, as usual, appointed for New Hanover county, at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. We publish below, for the information and guidance of our subscribers, and the public generally, in said county, the following appointments for the above purposes. It will be recollected that there will be but one electionthis year, that of a representative from this (the 7th) district, for the 32nd Congress, which election takes place the first Thursday in August. It will also be borne in mind, that all persons are bound by law, to give in their Tax Lists during the last twenty working days of this month—July. The appointments are as follows:

Wilmington District.—*Inspectors of Election*—W. N. Peden, Thos. W. Brown, P. W. Fanning. *Tax List Receiver*—John C. Bowden.

Upper Sound.—*Inspectors of Election*—Dan'l S. Sanders, Jas. M. Stevenson, Alexander Hewlett. *Tax List Receiver*—Dan'l S. Sanders.

Middle Sound.—*Tax List Receiver*—John A. Sanders. There is no election held in this district.

Topsail Sound.—*Inspectors of Election*—Alfred Shepard, Thos. Hansley, C. W. Nixon. *Tax List Receiver*—Jos. M. Foy.

Holly Shelter.—*Inspectors of Election*—John P. Bannerman, Samuel Player, Isaac Rochell. *Tax List Receiver*—John Shepard.

Rocky Point.—*Inspectors of Election*—Morris C. Collins, Evin Larkins, Jas. O. Bowden. *Tax List Receiver*—David McIntire.

South Washington.—*Inspectors of Election*—D. Harrell, Thos. H. Tate, W. Powers. *Tax List Receiver*—D. Harrell.

Upper Black River.—*Inspectors of Election*—Chas. Henry, James Kerr, W. Robinson. *Tax List Receiver*—Lewis Highsmith.

Piney Woods.—*Inspectors of Election*—J. M. Alderman, Thos Bland. W. A. Lamb. *Tax List Receiver*—John B. Croom.

Lower Black River.—*Inspectors of Election*—James McDuffie, Joel L. Moore, Daniel Shaw. *Tax List Receiver*—Jas. P. Moore.

Cain Tuck.—*Inspectors of Election*—W. S. Pridgen, W. C. Marshall, H. Pridgen. *Tax List Receiver*—W. S. Pridgen.

Long Creek.—*Inspectors of Election*—James Garrison, John Jones, Major T. Croom. *Tax List Receiver*—J. E. Bunting.

Federal Point.—*Inspectors of Election*—Joseph G. Pickett, James S. Newton, Alfred Craig. *Tax List Receiver*—Joseph G. Pickett.

Hon. A. W. Venable, of North Carolina.

The annual oration of this gentleman, delivered at Princeton, N. J., before the literary societies of Nassau Hall, on Tuesday evening last, was heard by an over-crowded audience, and created a profound sensation. We regret that we have not received the notes of the speech; even the reports of the Press have been mislaid. All concur in pronouncing it one of the most eloquent, and practical, and original addresses ever delivered in the classic halls of Princeton. Abstaining, with eminent good taste, from all allusion to exciting topics, Mr. Venadle devoted himself to an appeal to the young men, and to their duties as members of society and citizens of a great republic; enforcing his positions with all the force and the ability of his nature. We conversed with a number of those who were present, and all unite in describing it as a production of extraordinary ability. A copy has been requested for publication. When it appears, we shall lay extracts of it before our readers.

Mr. Venable is now the Democratic candidate for Congress in his district, in North Carolina, which he has so ably represented for the last four or six years. His engagements in the canvass prevented him from remaining in Philadelphia more than a few hours, to the rgret of his numerous friends. He had no opponent at last accounts, and it was not doubted that he can be re-elected by a tremendous majority against any Whig that may be coaxed into the field.

Pennsylvanian.

Beautiful Extract.

Stand, O man! upon the hill top—in the stillness of the evening hour—and gaze, not with joyous, but with contented eyes, upon the beautiful world around thee! See where the mists, soft and dim, rise over the green meadows, through which the rivulet steals its way! See where, broadest and stillest, the wave expands to the full smiles of the setting sun—and the willow that trembles on the breeze—and the oak that stands firm in the storm, are reflected back peaceful both, from the clean glass of the tides. See where begirt by the harvest, and backed by the pomp of a thousand groves—the roofs of the town, bask, noiseless, in the calm glow of the sky. Not a sound from those abodes floats in discord to thine ear—only from the church tower, soaring high above the rest, perhaps faintly heard through the stillness, swells the note of a holy bell. Among the mead, low skims the swallow—on the wave, the silver circlet, breaking into spray, shows the sport of the fish. See the earth how serene, though all eloquent of activity and life! See the heavens how benign, though dark clouds, by yon mountain, blend the purple with the gold! Gaze contented, for good is around thee—not joyous, for evil is the shawdow of good! Let thy soul pierce through the veil of the senses, and thy sight plunge deeper than the surface which gives delight to thine eye. Below the glass of that river, the pike darts on his prey; the circle in the wave, the soft plash among the reeds, are but the signs of destroyer and victim. In the ivy round the oak by the margin, the owl hungers for the night, which shall give its beak and its talons food for its young; and the spray of the willow trembles with the wing of the redbreast, whose bright eye sees the worms on the sod. Canst thou count too, O man! all the cares—all the sins—that those noiseless roof-tops conceal? With every curl of that smoke to the sky a human thought soars as dark, a human hope melts as briefly. And the bell from the church tower, that to thy ear gives but music, perhaps knells for the dead. The swallow but chases the moth, and the cloud that deepens the glory of the heavens, and the sweet shadows on the earth, nurse but the thunder that shall rend the grove, and the storm that shall devastate the harvests. Not with fear, not with doubt, recognize, O mortal, the presence of evil in the world. Hush thy heart in the humbleness of awe, that its mirror may reflect as serenely the shadow as the light. Vainly, for its moral dost thou gaze on the landscape, if thy soul put no check on the dull delight of the senses. Two wings only raise thee to the summit of the truth—where the cherub shall comfort the sorrow, where the seraph shall enlighten the joy. Dark as ebon, spreads the one wing, white as snow gleams the other—mournful as thy reason when it descends into the deep—exulting as thy faith when it springs to the day-star.—*Bulwer.*

Lusus Naturæ.—Whoever can account for the following phenomenon must have partaken of some "Tree of Knowledge" that it has not been our good fortune to meet with. A very curious pear tree is to be seen in the garden of a Mr. Green, Gowanus, within a block or two of the entrance to the Greenwood Cemetery. Half the tree is at present in full blossom, and the other half merely in leaf. Every alternate year each blossoms and bears fruit.—The bearing side this year will yield an abundant crop of sweet fruit. The side that does not blossom this year will blossom and yield a crop of sour fruit the next year, and so on every alternate year. This has been the case since the tree first yielded fruit.

Brooklyn Star.

Differing with St. Paul.—A very good story is told of an individual who formerly resided in this city. He was a little unscrupulous in his operations—at least, he was not in the habit of boasting of his honesty or regard for principles.

One day, a pious friend of his ventured to reprove him for something he had said.

"Don't you know, sir," said the pious man, "that St. Paul says you shouldn't do *evil* that *good* may come!"

"Why yes," replied the individual addressed "but in that respect *St. Paul and I differ.*"

From Wild Sports of the West.

The Blind Seal.

There is a curious story told of one of these animals—I believe the leading incidents of the narrative to be perfectly authentic—and it is a memorable record of enduring attachment in the animal, and exquisite barbarity in the man. The tale runs thus:

"About forty years ago, a young seal was taken in Clew Bay, and domesticated in the kitchen of a gentleman whose house was situated on the seashore. It grew apace, became familiar with the servants, and attached to the house and family; its habits were innocent and gentle, it played with the children, came at its master's call, and, as the old man described him to me, was 'fond as a dog, and playful as a kitten.'

"Daily the seal went out to fish, and after providing for his own wants, frequently brought in a salmon or turbot to his master. His delight in summer was to bask in the sun, and in winter to lie before the fire, or, if permitted, creep into the large oven, which at that time formed the regular appendage of an Irish kitchen.

"For four years the seal had been thus domesticated, when, unfortunately, a disease, called in this country *the crippawn*—a kind of paralytic affection of the limbs which generally ends fatally—attacked some black cattle belonging to the master of the house; some died, others became infected, and the customary cure produced by changing them to drier pasture failed. A wise woman was consulted, and the hag assured the credulous owner that the mortality among his cows was occasioned by his retaining an unclean beast about his habitation—the harmless and amusing seal. It must be made away with directly, or the crippawn would continue, and her charms be unequal to avert the malady. The superstitious wretch consented to the hag's proposal; the seal was put on board a boat, carried out beyond Clare Island, and there committed to the deep, to manage for himself as best he could. The boat returned, the family retired to rest, and next morning a servant awakened her master to tell him that the seal was quietly sleeping in the oven. The poor animal over night came back to his beloved home, crept through an open window, and took possession of his favorite resting-place.

"Next morning another cow was reported to be unwell. The cause must now be finally removed; a Galway fishing-boat was leaving Westport on her return home, and the master undertook to carry off the seal, and not put him overboard until he had gone leagues beyond Innis Boffin. It was done—a day and night passed: the second evening closed—the servant was raking the fire for the night—something scratched gently at the door—it was of course the house-dog—she opened it, and in came the seal! Wearied with his long and unusual voyage, he testified by a peculiar cry, expressive of pleasure, his his delight to find himself at home, then stretching himself before the glowing embers of the hearth, he fell into a deep sleep.

"The master of the house was immediately apprized of this unexpected and unwelcome visit. In the exigency, the beldame was awakened and consulted; she averred that it was always unlucky to kill a seal, but suggested that the animal should be deprived of sight, and a third time carried out to sea. To this hellish proposition the besotted wretch who owned the house consented, and the affectionate and confiding creature was cruelly robbed of sight, on that hearth for which he had resigned his native element! Next morning, writhing in agony, the mutilated seal was embarked, taken outside Clare Island, and for the last time committed to the waves.

"A week passed over, and things became worse instead of better; the cattle of the truculent wretch died fast, and the infernal hag gave him the pleasurable tidings that her arts were useless, that the destructive visitation upon his cattle exceeded her skill and cure.

"On the eighth night after the seal had been devoted to the Atlantic, it blew tremendously. In the pauses of the storm a wailing noise at times was faintly heard at the door; the servants, who slept in the kitchen, concluded that the *Banshee* came to forewarn them of an approaching death, and buried their heads in the bed-coverings. When morning broke the door was opened—the seal was there lying dead upon the threshold!"

"Stop, Julius!" I exclaimed, "give me a moment's time to curse all concerned in this barbarism."

"Be patient, Frank," said my cousin, "the *finale* will probably save you that trouble. The skeleton of the once plump animal—for, poor beast, it perished from hunger, being incapacitated from blindness to procure its customary food—was buried in a sandhill, and from that moment misfortune followed the abettors and perpetrators of this inhuman deed.—The detestable hag who had denounced the inoffensive seal, was, within a twelve month, hanged for murdering the illegitimate offspring of her own daughter. Everything about this devoted house melted away—sheep rotted, cattle died, 'and blighted was the corn.' Of several children none reached maturity, and the savage proprietor survived everything he loved or cared for. He died *blind* and miserable.

"There is not a stone of that accursed building standing upon another. The property has passed to a family of a different name, and the series of incessant calamity which pursued all concerned in this cruel deed is as romantic as true."

It was midnight—I laid down my pipe, took a candle from the sideboard, wished my cousin "a good night," and went to bed, full of pity for the gentle and affectionate seal.

The School-Boy Days of Sir Walter Scott.

A correspondent of the Worcester Spy, who seems to be familiar with the literature and authors of Great Britain, gives some particulars concerning the school-boy days of Scott, which will be new even to those who have read Lockhart's Life. The writer says:

"A venerable ancestor of mine, whose native place was the ancient town of Kelso, in the famous shire of Roxburgh, in the redoubtable little realm of Scotland, was first enlightened in the mysteries of the A, B, C, by Mr. Whale, professor of letters, who at the same time counted amongst his pupils, Walter Scott, and 'Jamie Ballentyne,' who in manhood's years, became intimately associated in the relations of author and publisher. This Mr. Whale, according to the traditions received and believed by me, was minus one eye, but the remaining one was as potential in producing palpitation in the hearts of his pupils, as is that green one which scatters the terrors of its rays into the night of Greek superstition. The glare of this eye was sometimes of extraordinary force, derived, it was reported, from passions that were stirred to their depths on account of Mrs. Whale's extensive use, or rather abuse, of the disgusting narcotic, laudanum.

When attending Mr. Whale's school, Walter Scott usually wore a leather cap, a close buttoned cloth jacket, woolen pants of coarse material, and he leaned upon a crutch and stick to assist him in his painful locomotions. Youth is a period of selfishness; it is only when benevolent reason emancipates us from its essential egotism, that we learn to respect the rights, feelings and misfortunes of others. Walter Scott the poet, died from the world; his awkward, painful movements amused them and provoked their ridicule; and day by day would they follow him on his 'homeward way,' pointing the finger of mockery at him, and shouting '*cripple Wattie.*' Spirited and stout, though lame, the insulted boy would often hurl his crutch at his tormentors, and woe to him who felt its onward force. Without his timber friend, however, he became immovable, and on this account he became a double object of ridicule; but the kind little girls always restored it to him; and his gentle maiden aunts, with whom he resided, generally rescued him from his rude assailants.

"What a strange thing is life! This dull, lame boy that Mr. Whale used to look down upon with his single eye, and whom the little bumpkins used to jibe for his ungainly step, became in time, the man whose fame the world was scarcely large enough to compass, whose footstep was music to his friends, whose kindly word and smiles were his dependent's daily blessings."

Legal Wit.—A Kennebec lawyer, who had been unsuccessful in his defence of an idiotic youth in a criminal trial before a Kennebec jury, on a plea of incapacity to distinguish between right and wrong, was immediately afterwards accosted by one of the jurymen, who volunteered condolence, by attempting to satisfy him that the verdict was a righteous one. The attorney assured the juror that he was undertaking a work of supererogation; that he had no complaints to indulge in, that though his client was evidently non compos, yet the constitution had strictly been complied with—he had been tried, most emphatically, by a jury of his peers!

From a forthcoming volume of 'Holmes' Poems.'

A Song of Other Days.

As o'er the glacier's frozen sheet
  Breathes soft the Alpine rose,
So through life's desert springing sweet
  The flower of friendship grows,
And as where'er the roses grow
  Some rain or dew descends,
'Tis nature's law that wine should flow
  To wet the lips of friends.
    Then once again before we part
      My empty glass shall ring;
    And he that has the warmest heart
      Shall loudest laugh and sing.

They say we were not born to eat,
  But gray-haired sages think
It means—be moderate in your meat,
  And partly live to drink;
For baser tribes the rivers flow
  That know not wine or song,
Man wants but little drink below,
  But wants that little strong.
    "Then once again," etc.

If one bright drop is like the gem
  That decks a monarch's crown,
One goblet holds a diadem
  Of rubies melted down!
A fig for Cæsar's blazing brow,
  But, like the Egyptian Queen,
Bid each dissolving jewel glow
  My thirsty lips between.
    "Then once again," etc.

The Grecian's mound, the Roman's urn,
  Are silent when we call,
Yet still the purple grapes return
  To cluster on the wall;
It was a bright Immortal's head
  They circled with the vine,
And o'er their best and bravest dead
  They poured the dark red wine.
    "Then once again," etc!

Methinks o'er every sparkling glass
  Young Eros waves his wings,
And echoes o'er its dimples pass
  From dead Anacreon's strings;
And tossing round its beaded brim
  Their locks of floating gold,
With bacchant dance and choral hymn,
  Return the nymphs of old.
    "Then once again," etc.

A welcome then to joy and mirth,
  From hearts as fresh as ours,
To scatter o'er the dust of earth
  Their sweetly mingled flowers:
'Tis Wisdom's self the cup that fills,
  In spite of Folly's frown,
And Nature, from her vine-clad hills,
  That rains her life-blood down!
    "Then once again," etc.

Difference between Arteries and Veins.—The knowledge of the distinction between arteries and veins is of the utmost importance, particularly to people residing in districts remote from surgical aid, where those who receive serious wounds may actually bleed to death, for want of such easily acquired information. The arteries are composed of no less than four very firm, strong, elastic membranes, or coats, and this, as well as their being generally deep seated in the flesh, to guard them from injury, renders them less liable to be hurt by accident; but when cut or wounded the firmness of these coats prevents their closing, and hence arises the fatal tendency of wounds of large blood vessels, which remain open till they are tied up, or till death ensues. Another distinctive character is, that the pulse of the heart is felt in the arteries only.

The veins lie near the surface; and bleeding from them may readily be stopped, in common cases, by closing the orifice, and bandaging in the manner usually adopted by operators after having opened a vein in the arm or foot.

When a person, or animal is seriously wounded, and a surgeon cannot be immediately procured, ignorant by standers will often content themselves with laying on a little lint, or cobweb, or some other trifling application, wholly inadequate to the case; they ought to know that when such remedies fail, and more especially when the blood flows on the wound by pulsatory leaps, it should be arrested by mechanical compression, until professional aid be obtained. This can be easily done by the most ignorant persons present, by winding a string or bandage tightly above the wound. Those more skillful or better informed, may take the severed artery, and twist or tie it up.

Arrest of Capital Punishment.—The Victim rescued from under the Gallows.

Passing up Orange street the other day, our attention was attracted to a boy who was climbing up a lamp-post, endeavoring to pass the end of a rope, which was attached to the neck of a tarrier dog, over the horns on which the lamplighter rests his ladder when lighting the lamp. There were some half dozen ragged urchins around cheering him.—An old gentleman present, supposing foul play, asked the little fellow what he was going to do to the dog.

"Hang the —— sucker, he's bin a murderin," said the excited boy.

"Murdering what?" asked the old man.

"Why, Jakey Babcock's pet rat, wat he cotched ven they tore down the old bildin."

"Oh, don't hang him for that," pleaded the old man; "it is his nature to kill rats; besides he looks like a good dog; if you wish to get rid of him I'll take him along with me."

"Oh! it can't be did, daddy; he's an infernal scoundrel, and the jury brought him in guilty, and he's got his sentence, and you can bet your life I'll hang him."

"Jury! what jury?"

"Why, our jury; them fellers there sitting on that cellar door. They tried him this mornin', and Bob Linkets sentenced him to be hung. That's right, aint it daddy? It was all on the square. I was the lawyer against the dog and Joe Beecher was fur him, but his arguments vus knocked all to thunder when I brought the murdered body inter court. It took 'em all down. They all guv in that I was rite. He aint worth a rusty nail now, but as soon as he's dead he's worth fifty cents, 'cordin to law, at the City Hall, and we want the money fur 4th of July."

The old gent seemed surprised at the logic of the boy, but was about entering another plea for the condemned, when the scene was interrupted by the arrival of the owner of the dog, (a stout Irishman,) who soon dispersed judge, jury, and executioner, and rescued the trembling culprit.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Diving for Shells.

The following extract from "Rovings in the Pacific," a new work, relates the manner of diving for shells at the "Bow Island," so named by Cook.

"On arriving at the reef or knoll, the boat was secured by its painter to a projecting branch; and the divers proceeded to dive from it in all directions, and, as they brought up the shells, so they threw them into the shallow water on the knoll until the shells became scarce; or they became tired and wanted to pull into another station. Shell-fish of various descriptions are attached to and wedged in the coral branches, apparently having grown with their growth. On a still calm day you may see to the bottom at ten or twelve fathoms, and the shell-fish when feeding reflects tints of the most brilliant and beautiful hue; and fish of every conceivable form and color may be seen sporting in the intersties of the coral branches.

It is a curious sight to watch the divers; with scarcely a movement they will dart to the bottom like an arrow, examine beneath every protruding rock, and on continuing their investigations, by a simple movement of the arm will propel themselves horizontally through the water, and this at the depth of seven or eight fathoms. I timed several by the watch; and the longest period I knew any of them to keep beneath the water was a minute and a quarter, and there were only two who accomplished this feat. One of them, from his great skill, was nick named by his companions the "Ofat," (stone.)—Rather less than a minute was the usual duration. In fine weather they can see the shells, when, if the water is deep, they dive at an angle for them; and as the shells adhere firmly to the coral by strong beards, it requires no little force to detach them. I was astonished on one occasion at witnessing a diver, after one or two ineffectual attempts to tear away a large oyster, sink his legs beneath him, and getting a purchase with his feet against the coral, use both his hands and fairly drag it off. When they dive in very deep water, they complain of pains in the ears, and they sometimes come up with their noses bleeding; but it is rarely that you can get them to attempt such diving, as let the shells be so abundant, they will come up and swear there are none; the exertion, from the great pressure, is too painfully distressing. It has frequently happened, after a set of worn-out divers have sworn that no more shells could be obtained, that a fresh set has come and procured from fifty to sixty tons, without difficulty."

The Way to Make an Impression.—"Sammy, my boy, what are you crying for?"

"Bill hove the bible at me and hit me on the head."

"Well, you are the only person in my family on whom the bible ever made the least impression."

Agricultural.

German Agriculture.

Each German has his house, his orchard, his road-side trees, so laden with fruit that if he did not carefully prop up and tie together, and in many places hold the boughs together with wooden clamps, they would be torn asunder by their own weight. He has his corn plot, his plot of mangold wurtzel, or hay, for potatoes, for hemp, &c. He is his own master, and he, therefore, and every branch of his family, have the strongest motive for constant exertion. You see the effect of this in his industry and his economy.

In Germany nothing is lost. The produce of the trees and the cows is carried to market, and much fruit is dried for winter use. You see it lying in the sun to dry. You see strings of them hanging from their chamber windows in the sun. The cows are kept up for the greater part of the year, and every green thing is collected for them. Every little nook, where the grass grows by road side, and river, and brook, is carefully cut with the sickle, and carried home on the heads of the women and children in baskets, or tied in large cloths. Nothing of any kind that can possibly be made of any use is lost; weeds, nettles, nay, the very goose grass which covers waste places, is cut up and taken for the cows. You see the little children standing in the streets of the villages, in the streams which generally run down them, busy washing these weeds before they are given to the cattle.

They carefully collect the leaves of the marsh grass, carefully cut their potato tops for them, and even if other things fail, gather green leaves from the woodlands. One cannot help thinking continually of the enormous waste of such things in England—of the vast quantities of grass on banks, by road sides, in the openings of plantations, in lanes, in church yards, where grass, from year to year, springs and dies, but which, if carefully cut, would maintain many thousand cows for the poor.

To pursue still further this subject of German economy. The very cuttings of the vines are dried and preserved for winter fodder. The tops and refuse of hemp serve as bedding for the cows, nay, even the rough stalks of the poppies, after the heads have been gathered for oil, are saved, and all these are converted into manure for the land. When these are not sufficient, the children are sent into the woods to gather moss, and all our readers familiar with Germany will remember to have seen them coming homeward with large bundles of this on their heads. In autumn, the falling leaves are gathered and stocked for the same purpose. The fir cones, which with us lie and rot in the woods, are carefully collected and sold for lighting fires.

In short, the economy and care of the German peasants are an example to all Europe. They have for years, nay ages, been doing that, as it regards agricultural management, to which the British public is but just now beginning to open its eyes. Time, also, is as carefully economised as everything else. They are early risers, as may well be conceived, when the children, many of whom come from a considerable distance, are in school at six in the morning. As they tend their cattle or their swine, the knitting never ceases, and hence the quantities of stockings and other household things which they accumulate are astonishing.—*Howitt.*

Side-Hill Ditching and Level Cultivation.

This is what is more needed throughout all the cotton-growing region than anything else which now suggests itself to us. It is idle to talk about using better tools, plowing deeper, or manuring lands in a country that has so little *real estate;* for certainly that cannot be called *real* is liable to run off into the Gulf of Mexico or Atlantic Ocean, in the first heavy shower after it is plowed. Yet this is the condition of much of the land upon which cotton grows. As it must be kept clean by cultivation, and is continued in cultivation as long as it will produce, is it any wonder that a very light soil plowed up and down hill for years, with a plow that merely scratches the surface, should so soon ruin land; and consequently exhibit such broad wastes of old fields covered with gulleys, pines, and broom straw, which we see in every district that has been cleared of forest a dozen years, and often much less, serves to produce the sad effect?

The remedy for this is entirely easy, if commenced with the first cultivation of the land; and even after much of the mischief has been done, it will prove very efficacious. Shall we give the process generally approved by planters who have tried the system most extensively?

However undulating may be the surface of your field, let all the rows be laid off perfectly level. To do this, first establish one row upon any given point of the field by the leveling instrument, and then make four to six more upon each side as near parallel to that as can be done by the eye of the best plowman, who must be set to work off for the other to bed up upon. Now, from the outside row measure off for four or six more rows, and then establish a second level by the instrument. In this way, go over the whole field, no matter how undulating the surface, make all the rows level. If planters could be persuaded to plow deep, that is, eight or ten inches, and use the subsoil plow in stiff lands, this would answer a very good purpose without ditches. But as that will not soon be done, the next step is to cover the whole ground with a series of open drains, sufficient to take up all the water that falls upon the side hill, and conduct it safely away.

As the whole value of the improvement consists in the accuracy with which this work is done, the first step necessary is, to provide good instruments. The cheapest and best one for plantation engineers is what is called the *rafter level.* To make this implement, cut out two strips of light pine, one inch by three, a little over twelve feet long, and put them together in a triangle with a stiff girder between, three feet from the bottom, so that you have a true triangle of exactly twelve feet sides, one of which is open. Now set it upon its feet exactly level, and then, at a convenient height for the person who is to use it, put another girder across with a spirit level setting on it. Fasten one end of this cross bar with a stout screw, and then bring the other end to a point that indicates level and fasten it. Reverse the feet of the rafter to prove your plain is level, and your instrument true. Now if you take this to the field and move it along a given line, that line will be an exact level. To lay off a ditch with a fall that experience has proved to be about right, screw on a block so as to raise one foot of the rafter three inches, and as the feet are just twelve feet apart, that gives you a fall of three inches to every twelve feet, or a grade of 100 feet to the mile, which will carry the water without any danger of washing, particularly as the ditch will grow up in grass during summer. If however, the ditch is very long and has to carry a great deal of water, it may be more safe to lower the grade towards the outlet to two or two and a half inches to the rafter space. One of the great secrets of success in such ditches, is to make them of ample dimensions, and so near together that a gully cannot form between them. The rows being level and the ditches on a grade will cross many of the rows, so that an accumulation of water sufficient to break over and form a wash, will find its way out of the end of the row into the ditch, and so be conducted safely out of the field.

If the outlet of the ditches can be carried into the woods, or into some other situation where it will not form a gully, it should always be done. Make the ditches broad and round so they can be crossed over with a plow, and be cleaned out with a dirt scraper. If you find at any time they are wearing, put dams across or other obstructions sufficient to prevent the difficulty. No definite rule can be given how near together these ditches must be placed, as that will depend upon the pitch of the hill and texture of the soil—they may vary from five to fifty yards apart.

Besides saving the land, side-hill ditches, wherever tried effectually, have greatly increased the product of the land. The reason of that is obvious.—Rain water contains a great deal of fertilising property. If it runs off suddenly, not only that is lost, but a great deal more is carried with it. When it is held by the ditches, it penetrates through the lower bank of the ditch and enriches the land below, so as to show a visible increase upon several rows of corn or cotton. It is a system of artificial irrigation, which, like that system wherever practiced, makes the land more productive.

Some persons object to level rows, because, upon a very hilly field, it makes the rows too long. This objection is easily obviated by turning at every ditch crossing, or if you prefer it, make as many short rows as you like, but do not stop the ditch so long as it will run upon that grade; keep winding around the hills, and whenever the line comes to an old wash, fill up below and cross it, unless it is past all hope of redemption; and even then, it is better to carry the water from it than empty the ditches into it. After a very hard rain, the owner, overseer, or some competent driver ought to go over all the ditches and see where there are any defects, or any alterations required, and if any breach has been made in a new ditch have it repaired at once.

American Agriculturist.

Virtues of Milk.

It is a most perfect diet. Nothing like it—it contains curd, which is necessary for the development and formation of muscle—butter for the production of an adequate supply of fat; sugar to feed the respiration, and thereby add warmth to the body; the phosphates of lime and magnesia, the peroxide of iron, the chlorides of potassium and soda, with the free soda, required to give solidity and strength to the bone, together with the saline particles so essentially necessary for other parts of the body. It contains lactic acid, or the acid of milk, which chemists inform us is the acid of the gastric juice, so requisite for the proper dissolving of our food in the stomach. It is therefore obvious that milk should be chemically correct in all its constituents, and that its beneficial effects on the constitution should not be neutralised by adulteration. "It is," Dr. Prout properly states, "the true type of all food." How necessary, therefore, is it that it should be pure; otherwise this wonderful and wise provision of Providence would be a curse rather than a blessing.

Bugg's Observations on Milk.

Scenes in Illinois.

A traveling correspondent writing to a Canada paper from Illinois, describes some of the peculiarities of Suckerdom as follows:

This State has a sort of heterogenous population—a sort of pepper and salt mixture of all the different races of mankind. The smoking, phlegmatic German, the Sweed, the Norwegian, the beer-drinking Dutchman, the self-complacent John Bull, the canie Scot, the cheating Israelite, the mercurial Frenchman, the rolicking Irishman, and the ever inquisitive, ever active Yankee, together with Buckeyes from Ohio, the Hoosier from Indiana, and the literate, drinking, fighting Southerner,—all are here in about equal proportions, and give about their equal quota to the character of the State, and supply a choice variety of their expressions to its language. The Hoosier "allows," the Southerner "reckons," the Buckeye "suspicions," while the Yankee "calculates," and the Missourian "opinions." The State has not yet had time to harmonise and settle together. So its laws, its manners and its languages. An Illinois farm house, for instance a mere cabin, constructed without regard to looks, convenience or comfort. The furniture, cooking utensils and dress of the inmates correspond with the house, while the fences and out-houses, are of the most wretched description, and the door yard and fields are given up to weeds, and the crops wasted with the most reckless disregard to thrift. Cows will be allowed to run all the season with their calves, to save milking—or if milked, only when they happen to come up of themselves, or when the boy happens to find them, which is rare. Families with farms will have no butter, but they will have eggs and chickens without stint. It is not uncommon to see two hundred hens about a man's door, and four pounds dressed is no common weight. So common are they that you can purchase them for a "bit" a pair.

The Yankee here is the same as the Yankee anywhere—only more so. More liberal, less saving, less religious, less honest, less careful of appearances—but quite as enterprising, and bound to get a living at his own or somebody's expense.

An Irishman is improved here—more intelligent, thrifty and steady, and in every respect more of a man, and a better citizen than he is elsewhere where I have seen him.

The Englishman gets a good property here. He fares well—drinks his grog when he likes—and always, alone or with his countrymen, keeps a pointer or setter, a double barrel gun, and enjoys field sport when he pleases. A great many are scattered over the country, but do not readily assimilate with the people, and continue to prefer brandy to corn whiskey—in which I think they show good taste.

The Scotchman here is always a good citizen, and a man of property—steady, thrifty and law-abiding. The German and the Jew do the fiddling and the huckstering, the gardening, wood-sawing, cooking and a large part of the thinking. The only men I have seen drunk here, were Germans, and yet they are good citizens. The Swedes and Norwegians are steady, hard-working fellows, and give nobody any trouble. The Hoosier is a sort of cross between the Southerner and the bear, with all his qualities—mental, moral and physical—with a touch of the wandering Arab. He is a wandering animal, and his home and house are wherever his wagon happens to be—near some timber, or fence, or firewood—and where there is water enough for coffee—whiskey he takes raw—and washing is to him and his a work of supererogation.

The young Sucker, the rising generation of all these heterogeneous materials, is the devil, just as near as anything else—unlettered, ignorant, uncivilized, self-dependent, free, lawless, unpolished, resolute, confident, tobacco chewing, whiskey drinking, suspicious of good clothes or good manners in others, and finally, to use his own expression, "don't care shucks for law, gospel or the devil." One general characteristic of the animal is that he is always anticipating somebody to "feel big," which he considers his duty to resent before it happens.

The way the young Sucker volunteer fought in Mexico, may give you some idea of his characteristics. He was there perfectly desperate in the fight. One of the officers related to me a little scene which occurred at Buena Vista. It was in the very crisis of the fight, when the Indiana troops broke and retreated, and left the whole brunt of the Mexican advance to be borne by the Illinois regiment. It seemed as though they would be annihilated by superiority of numbers, and there were some signs of wavering, when a young Sucker drew his rifle deliberately and dropped a Mexican. "Set up the pins," he shouted, and the whole regiment took up the word, at every fire would shout like demons, and with as much drollery as if on a spree. At another time, when a charge was ordered, one of the officers could not think of the word, and he shouted, "Let 'er rip!" and dashed in among the Mexicans, laughing and shouting this new battle cry. Many curious and laughable scenes are of daily occurrence in the courts of justice. I will relate one which occurred in Kane county, in the circuit court, a few years ago, when Gov. Ford was the presiding judge, which will serve as a specimen.

An old minor and land contractor of considerable wealth, was summoned as one of the grand jury.—He came to court gloriously drunk and rather late, in fact not until the court was organized and engaged in trying a case. He came staggering in, dressed in buckskin, and making his way to the bar, addressed the court and people with "How are ye all, d—n ye?" at the top of his voice.

The judge put on a decorous frown, and said, "Mr Clerk, enter a fine of five dollars against Mr. ——."

"Wall, judge, I guess you think this old hoss ain't got the money, but you're mistaken, old feller."

Judge—"Mr. Clerk, enter a fine of ten dollars."

"Well, old feller, I can fork up," and he threw down the gold to pay the fine.

Judge—"Mr. Clerk, enter a fine of twenty dollars."

"Wal, judge, here's the pewter, but only we two are going to play this game, put up your money if you rake down the pile."

Judge—"Mr. Clerk, enter a fine of fifty dollars."

"Hold on, judge, that's too big an ante. This old hoss's got the lead, but won't pay if you don't put down the stakes—I draw bets."

By this time the judge was savage, while the whole crowd were vastly amused.

Judge—"Mr. Sheriff, commit this man to jail for contempt of court."

"Hold on, judge, you're too fast, for I be—and I guess it's me. I bid off the jail yard, jail and all, for the taxes—and I guess I own that are public institution—and you won't imprison a man in his own house, I reckon."

This was said with an air of drunken gravity that made it irresistibly ludicrous. The Sheriff dragged him off, however, and the next day when he was sober, he made an apology and was forgiven.

Boys' Marbles.—The greater part of these toys are made of a hard stone found near Coburg, in Saxony. The stone is first broken with a hammer into small cubical fragments, and about one hundred to one hundred and fifty of these are ground at one time in a mill, somewhat like a flour mill. The lower stone, and which remains at rest, has several concentric circular grooves or furrows; the upper stone is the same diameter as the lower, and is made to revolve by water or other power. Minute streams of water are directed into the furrows of the lower stone. The pressure of the runner on the little pieces rolls them over in all directions, and in about a quarter of an hour the whole of the rough fragments are reduced into nearly accurate spheres.

Fold your Letters Carefully.—We received on Friday a letter from Winnsboro', S. C., in which had been enclosed to us six dollars: a five, and a one dollar bill. It came to us rifled of the $5 bill. The $1 was in it, somewhat mutilated by the instrument which had extracted the other. The inside of the letter bore marks of a sharp instrument—a corkscrew perhaps—which had been inserted, and which had fished out one of the bills. The other being old and easily torn, the instrument could not hold it.

We mention this mode of fishing money out of letters as a caution to persons remitting, that they should fold their letters more carefully. As all remittances are at the risk of the publisher, we have put down this to profit and loss, and have turned the letter over to the proper authorities, in the hope they will fish out the thief and put him in a dry place.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

The subjoined we commend to the attention of Americans about to visit London for the great exhibition:

"'I advise you to go to work,' said an American in London to a beggar, who was pertinaciously beseeching him for a shilling; 'You are a hearty, hale fellow; I advise you to go to work.' 'I asked you for your *money*; I didn't ask you for your *advice!*' was the cool reply. Almost as impudent as the Spanish mounted beggar in Valparaiso, who replied to the remark of a pedestrian traveller, 'Why, sir, you come to beg of me, who am compelled to go on foot, while you ride on horseback!' 'Very true, sir; and I have the more *need* to beg, for I have to support my horse and myself too; so be so good as to hand over!' So *very* reasonable was this proposition, that it was at once complied with!"

Property at Public and Private Sale.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

Jere. Hand, Guardian of Martha Ann Smith, } Ex parte.

THE Real Estate heretofore advertised to be sold on Monday of June County Court, consisting of a tract of about **Eight Hundred Acres of Land**, adjoining the lands of Jere. Hand, Lewis Saunders, and John Moore, will take place at the Court House in Wilmington, on the 30th of July next.

T. D. MEARES, C. & M. E.

June 17, 1851 [Pr. fee, $2 37] 41-6t

10,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale all his lands situated in All Saints' Parish, South-Carilina, on Little and Waccamaw Rivers, consisting of Corn, Cotton and Turpentine Lands, on which there is twelve or thirteen crops of boxes in full operation; also, a forty barrel Still, with all necessary fixtures. Also, a good stand for a store, and a considerable quantity of Turpentine may be bought at the place. The land will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Persons desiring to purchase, can see the land by calling on the subscriber on the premises, or Henry Nutt, in Wilmington, N. C., who will give all necessary information. Terms accommodating.

THOS. RANDALL.

Little River, S. C., June 20, 1851. 41-2m

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the South, offers for sale his Land in Wayne county, containing about **Seven Hundred and Twenty-Five Acres**, situated on the Railroad, about two miles below Dudley's Depot; the cleared Land being sufficient to obtain a crop of three hundred and fifty to four hundred barrels of Corn. The dwellings and out-buildings are tolerably comfortable. There is also about 14,000 boxes (Turpentine) old and new. Also, a lot of **Likely Young Negroes.**—Payments made easy, by applying to JAS. KELLY.

Wayne county, June 13, 1851 40-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the whole of his Real Estate, which is situated as follows:

The Plantation and Wood Lands where he now resides, on Black River, New Hanover county, containing THREE THOUSAND ACRES, on which is an excellent SAW AND GRIST MILL, worked by water power.

Also, the Plantation on the River, known as the Corbett place, containing EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES, 200 of which are cleared and under cultivation.

Also, another tract lying on the River, immediately below the above, known as the Hatcher place, containing TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, with 300 Acres under fence and cultivation. Some of these Lands are very excellent Swamp, and easy to drain. The uplands are well set with Turpentine Pines that have never been boxed

Also, another Plantation on the South side of Black River, containing FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, and known as the Colley Mills, with an excellent set of Mills, drove by water power. The Mills are in good repair. There is on this tract some excellent Swamp Land, a portion of which is under cultivation. The water power is believed to be the best in the lower part of the State. The uplands of this tract abound in a growth of large Turpentine Pines, the greater portion of which have never been boxed.

Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to view the above Lands, as they may be had on accommodating terms. The Lands will be shewn by the Overseers residing on either of the above premises, or by the owner.

CHARLES HENRY.

Black River, New Hanover co., N. C., May 30th, 1851. } 38-tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Lots and improvements thereon, at Saracta, Duplin county, N. C., formerly occupied by Wm. O. Jeffreys as a Store and Distillery, are offered for sale. The situation is a very advantageous location for the above or any other business. For particulars, apply to

I. B. & J. J. KELLY.

Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C., April 18, 1851 32-tf

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE dwelling house, with suitable out-houses and a well of good water, 2½ miles from Wilmington, together with 50 or 100 acres of land around it. The house is new and well furnished: two storys high, and has five comfortable rooms. There are about 7 acres of cleared land immediately around the house, 1 acre of which is well improved as a garden spot. The remaining 6 acres are in cultivation, and contain about 100 young apple and peach trees, and 30 flourishing young scuppernong vines. The location is believed to be perfectly healthy. For terms and further information, apply to B. I. HOWZE, Esq.

Nov. 29. 12-tf

***Goldsborough Telegraph copy tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision. JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow co., N. C., July 22, 1850 4-tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE undersigned having determined on moving South, offers for sale his plantation whereon he now resides, in Duplin county, lying on the main road from Fayetteville to Newbern, three miles west of Kenansville, containing about 900 Acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation; and he has no hesitation in saying that it is the best Corn plantation in the neighborhood. The Dwelling House is convenient and comfortable, with the best set of out-buildings in the County.

Also, one tract of Tar and Turpentine Land near the Rail Road, three miles below Strickland's Depot, containing about 600 Acres.

Also, a valuable Steam Mill, (of ten horse power,) located at Strickland's, in good order; and a superior team of Horses, Waggon, &c.

A bargain can be had by applying soon, and payments made accommodating and easy.

JAS. M. MIDDLETON.

Duplin county, Oct. 25, 1850 7-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.—CLINTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons of Sampson and the adjoining counties, that he has on hand a large and complete assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', and Children's **Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.** Also, a large stock of **Leather**, which he offers on accommodating terms, and solicits the call of the Ladies and Gentlemen, as he flatters himself that, with the assortment he has on hand, he can both fit and please all that may favor him with a call—even the most fastidious.

He still occupies his old stand next door above G. W. Atkins & Co., where he continues to execute all orders with neatness and despatch, and at the same time tenders his thanks for past favors, and hopes, by close application to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

DAVID D. CARROLL.

April 25th, 1851 33-3m

LIST OF BLANKS.

County Court Writs;
Superior do. do
County Court Subpœnas;
Superior do. do.
County Court Fi. Fa.;
Superior do. do.
County Court Sci. Fa.;
Superior do. do.
Apprentice Indentures;
Letters of Administration;
County and Superior Courts Witness and Juror Tickets;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;
Commission to take Deposition
County Court Execution;
Magistrate's do.
Capias ad Respondendum;
Overseer's Appointments;
Peace, State, and Civil Warrants;
Notes of Hand;
Attachments;
State Recognizance;
Military Ca Sa;
do. Execution;
Negro Bonds;
do. Bill of Sale;
Inspector's Certificates;
Certificates of Justices attending Court;
Marriage License;
Tax Receipts;
Insolvent Notices;
Writs of Ejectment;
Letters Testamentary;
Vendi. Exponas;
Ca Sa; Land Deeds;
do. Affidavit;
Garnishee Notices;
Checks, Cape Fear Bank;
do. Branch Bank of the State;
Notes, negotiable at Bank;
Administrator's Bonds;
Guardian do.
Appeal do.
Ca Sa do.
Sh'ff Appearance do.
Constable's do.
Sheriff's Tax do.
Forthcoming do.
Prosecution do.
Crew Lists;

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